PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK

RICHEST IN CREAM

UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,122.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th June	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610	.....	....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	.....	....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10012
17th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6828
*31st "	*O LEINDIA	75 8	.....	....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	S OLDAVIA	9509
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PASSPORTS cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,578	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	3rd Oct. "
OCRANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,139	Martin	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,574	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	13th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	10th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5209	G. Damianovich	1st July,
AFRICA	4896	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4896	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEM A	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4896	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and [illegible] are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7538	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Seacon House, 32, Church Gate Street. Fort. Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" " size containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Mofussil Rs. 14-13; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription, £1-4-0 per year Post Free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 13th June	8 a.m. (direct)
LINGA	2,109	Frid. 14th June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 8th June calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

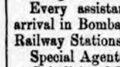
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th June, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	13th June	22nd June
HIROSHIMA MARU.	...	Mosier	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	13th June
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	30th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6309	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 535
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 540
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horse selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS, Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road

CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

INSURANCES.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	58 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

W. H. ALLEN SON & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BEDFORD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Enclosed Gear Forced Lubrication Engines for Electric Lighting.

Coupled High Speed Engines and Dynamos.

Centrifugal Pumping Plants.

Electric Motors and Dynamos.

Fans & Engines for Induced Draught Appliances.

Estimates and Particulars from the Agents for Western India,

MARSLAND PRICE & CO.,

Mazagon, BOMBAY.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON' LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. (ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS PORTS.

	Per Bot. Rs. as.	Per Doz. Rs. as.
DESSERT PORT—This Wine possesses a purity flavour ...	2 12	32 0
SUPERIOR "BLACK SEAL," Rich, soft, and delicate ...	3 6	40 0
OLD "INVALID" PORT, very Choice GREEN SEAL ...	3 8	42 0
WHITE PORT—Made from selected White Grapes ...	2 14	34 0
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND—Matured Old Tawny ...	3 4	36 0

GENUINE PORTUGUESE PORT WINE.

(Bottled in Oporto Vineyards.)

FREI AGOSTINHO ...	1 14	21 0
LEGITIMO ...	1 8	16 0
VICTORIA ...	3 0	35 0

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dicharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 12s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Bead Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon: THE TREASURER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

	Rs.	a.
NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	18	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	25	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	25	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	45	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	80	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	80	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	100	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	100	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	230	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"No. 10"

(WATSON'S DUNDEE)

A WHISKY OF RARE FLAVOUR

GREAT AGE

& SKILFUL BLEND

32 Rs. per Doz.

Agents: **F. FISCHER & CO.,**
BOMBAY.

BREAD.

Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

Some People seem to reckon their rate of Progress by the noise they make and the dust they raise!

SQUIBB'S

AQUE SPECIFIC.

BEST FOR FEVERS,

ACTS like a CHARM in PLAGUE and MALARIA.

Of all Medicine Vendors in India.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.

MADON SONS & CO.,
No. 16, & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 17th June, 1907, at 3 P.M (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees' Meetings.

2. (a) Letter from Mr. C. H. B. Forbes—Resigning his seat on the Corporation. (b) Memorandum from the Commissioner—Intimating the election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne in place of Mr. Forbes.

3. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding for information Government notification granting six months' leave to Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

4. (a) Letter from Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation. (b) Government Resolution—Appointing Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., to be a member of the Corporation vice Mr. Edwardes.

5. Letter from Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—Thanking the Corporation for passing a vote of thanks to him for his services as President.

6. Letter from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murshan, C. I. E.—Thanking the Corporation for re-electing him their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

7. Letter from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.—Applying for leave of absence from the meetings of the Corporation till 31st October next.

8. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect—Intimating that he would resume his duty as Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal on the 1st June, 1907.

9. Letter from Mr. Muncrali—Complaining of insufficient water-supply at the house occupied by him, No. 118, Undria Street.

10. Bombay Improvement Trust Notice—Regarding the acquisition of certain Municipal properties in connection with the Parel Street Scheme.

11. Government letter.—Forwarding a Bill further to amend the Bombay Vaccination, Municipal, and Improvement Acts, and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, with a view to giving effect to the proposed concessions in the matter of the respective liabilities of the Corporation and Government regarding Police charges, &c.

Letters from the Commissioner—

12. Requesting sanction to certain portions of New Hanuman Lane and Lohar Street being made over to the Bombay Improvement Trust for being included in building sites in connection with their Scheme No. II and also to the portions of the streets in question being permanently closed.

13. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties for the quarter ending 31st March, 1907.

14. Forwarding a report as to the capacity of the present apparatus for the Drainage of the Sub-District of Colaba for the disposal of sewage from the area reclaimed by the Improvement Trust at Colaba.

15. Recommending certain modifications in the scheme for the Drainage of Malabar Hill Sub-Districts 2 and 3.

16. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1907.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

17. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 8,804 to meet the cost of constructing a temporary market at Parbhadevi Road.

18. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 15-12-3 for payment of certain bills in connection with vaccination expenses for the year 1905-1906.

19. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 781 to meet the expenditure due to the minimum salary of Municipal peons having been fixed at Rs. 11 per mensem.

20. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 4,240 to meet the salary of the Assistant Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, for the current year.

21. (a) and (b) Letters from Messrs. Girdhardas Jethabhai and H. G. Vaz—Complaining of nuisance arising from the insanitary condition of a gutter passing near Mangalwadi, Mahim Bazar Road. (c) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicants be informed that steps are being taken to remedy the nuisance.

Letters from the Commissioner—

22. Forwarding a Government resolution regarding the transfer to the Municipality of a piece of land at the junction of Wadhy and Esplanade Roads.

23. Forwarding a return of cycles taxed during the quarter ended the 31st March, 1907.

24. Requesting sanction to the execution at Municipal expense of certain petty drainage works in house gullies common to several houses.

25. Requesting sanction to an extension of the period of the contract entered into with the Bandra Municipality for the supply of water to Bandra.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

26. Forwarding for information their resolution sanctioning an increase in the salary of the post of Head Surveyor, Drainage, Ordinary Branch.

27. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 41-3-11 for payment of the allowance due to Mr. B. N. Koyaji for acting as Revenue and Refund Audit Officer in 1905.

28. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 5,000 to meet expenditure in connection with the investigation of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into prevalence and causation of malaria and other fevers in Bombay.

29. Forwarding for orders a letter from the Commissioner regarding proposals for constructing urinals at Princess Street and recommending additional Budget grants of Rs. 3,876 and Rs. 2,576 to meet the cost.

30. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 18-9-3 to meet the extra cost of acquiring a plot of land at Piru Lane.

Letters from the Commissioner—

31. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1907.

32 Forwarding the Divisional Health Officer's reports for the quarter ending 31st March, 1907.

33. Notice of Motion from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—For asking the B. E. S. P. Company to stop, heir electric cars during the monsoons wherever called upon by passengers.

Notices of Motions—

34. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For recording in the Corporation proceedings the correspondence with Government on the question of procedure regarding the inclusion of the President of the Corporation amongst the high officials nominated to receive H. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales on their landing in Bombay in 1905.

35. From Mr. K. E. Dadacha[illegible] for appointing Messrs. Manmoosndas Ramji and Sir[illegible] members of the Committees (1) regarding the system of leasing stalls, shops, etc., in the Municipal Markets, and (2) regarding the supervision exercised by the Municipality over plumbers.

36. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For considering and recording certain cases submitted for Counsel's opinion by his Attorneys; for requesting the Commissioner to obtain Joint opinion of Counsel on certain points and for obtaining a report from the Committee appointed to consider modifications in the rules of procedure as to amendment in the rules pronounced by Counsel to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Municipal Act.

Letters from the Commissioner—

37. Recommending permission to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to put up aerial electric lines for testing and telephone purposes on certain streets.

38. Requesting approval to the design of a small electric car intended to supplement the service of the larger cars now in use.

39. Requesting approval to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's proposal for the relaying of tramway lines from Pydhoni to the new Tardeo Terminus.

40. Requesting approval to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's proposal for the relaying of tramway lines along Cowasji Patel Tank Road to Ripon Road and from Grant Road to Mazagaon Road.

41. Forwarding Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's letter regarding the proportion of first and second class accommodation for passengers.

42. Forwarding a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the subject of refund of Town Duty on sugar and suggesting that a Committee be appointed to consider the subject in all its bearings.

43. Recommending the grant of a special compassionate allowance to the widows of cooly Pandu Sacre of the Drainage Department who died while in the execution of his duty.

44. Letter from Messrs. Muljee and Khambata, Solicitors—Regarding the claims of their client Bai Zahrabibi, widow of Ahmed Ali Khan, in respect of the Nabab Tank at Mazagaon.

45. Letter from Mr. Gunpatrao P. Kini—Regarding insufficient lighting arrangement at Kakadwadi, Girgaum.

46. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 5,687 to meet the cost of providing a footpath pavement along a portion of Mayo Road.

47. (a) Letter from Mr. Cawasjee Hormusjee G. G.M.C., and others—Complaining of certain practices at the private Market at Dadar and requesting that a Municipal Market may be provided. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed that a Municipal Market at Dadar is not necessary.

48. (a) Letter from Mr. A. K. Patel—Complaining of the unhealthy surroundings of his house at Ripon Cross Road. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed that the source of the nuisance has been removed.

49. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding for disposal a correspondence regarding insufficient water supply to the properties on Chamarbang Road; recommending that the Commissioner be authorised to lay a 6" water main in Chamarbang Road and that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 3,970 be made to meet the cost of the work.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—*Contd.*

Letters from the Commissioner—

50. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the grant of allowances to Constables of the City Police.

51. Reporting that owing to the prevalence of a severe type of malarial fever amongst the Fire Brigade staff at Malabar Hill he has issued orders for the temporary removal of the men and appliances to Gowalia Tank.

52. Reporting as to the provision of footpaths for pedestrians on Girgaum Road from Dhobi Talao to French Bridge.

53. Notice of Motion from Mr. Manmoosndas Ramji—For enquiring whether death certificates given by medical practitioners, Hakims and Vaids acknowledged by the Health Officer are not accepted at cemeteries and, if so, for requesting the Commissioner to issue orders for the acceptance of such certificates.

54. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the continuation of the Reay Road from its junction with DeLima Street to the north end of Frere Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

55. Forwarding for disposal the Commissioner's letter regarding the proposal to lay additional water mains in the Apollo Reclamation, recommending that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 18,716 be made to meet the cost of the work.

56. Fowarding for disposal the Commissioner's letter regarding the proposal to construct a Storm-water Drain in Arthur Road from its junction with Kalachowki Road to Jacob's Circle; recommending that an additional Budget grant of Rs 74,003 be made to meet the cost of the work.

57. Forwarding for disposal the Commissioner's letter regarding the proposal to provide accommodation for two Fire Brigade Engines and quarters for a Foreman and recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 23,345 to meet the cost of the said works.

58. (a) Letter to the Corporation from the Honourary Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association—Requesting the Corporation to carry on negotiations with Government for abolishing medical inspection of inland coasting passengers. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Intimating that the Association be informed that the matter is not one in which the Municipality should interfere.

59. (a) Letter from Messrs Lalji Thackersey and Co.—Regarding their claim for refund in respect of bags of sugar exported by them. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the papers on the subject be referred to the Committee regarding the question of checking frauds in the claims for the refund of Town Duty.

60. (a) and (b) Letters from Khan Saheb Pallonjee Pestonjee Raghina—Offering to bear the cost of providing a cattle trough at the junction of Dockyard and Mazagaon Roads. (c) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that Khan Saheb Raghina be informed to the effect that his offer cannot be accepted.

Letters from the Commissioner—

61. Requesting sanction to Barber Lane, Fort, being named "Barbican Street."

62. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report in regard to the disposal of night-soil and refuse and suggesting that a Committee be appointed to consider the proposal.

63. Reporting as to the nuisance caused by a large collection of water at the junction of Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road.

64. Government letter—Requesting that steps be taken to expedite the transmission of the programme for the expenditure of 10 lakhs on the construction of Primary School buildings in Bombay and stating that Government have provided Rs. 2 lakhs on this account in the current year's Budget.

Letters from the Commissioner—

65. Forwarding for orders a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun who requests that some portion of the amount received by the Municipality as compensation for a portion of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Dharavi, which was acquired by Government, may be made over to him so as to have the wall surrounding the Cemetery put in order.

66. Forwarding for orders a letter from the Collector of Bombay regarding the proposal to hand over the Glider Tank site for a Musafarkhana.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

67. Recommending additional Budget grants for making payments on account of certain unexpended grants and balances of transfers of Budget grants.

68. Forwarding for disposal the Commissioner's letter regarding the construction of latrines and urinals etc., at the junction of Pakmodia Street and Bapty Road, and recommending that additional Budget grants be made to meet the cost of the works.

69. Forwarding for disposal the Commissioner's letter regarding the proposal to carry out petty repairs to the Storekeeper's quarters, and recommending that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 303 be made to meet the cost of the works.

70. Forwarding for disposal the Commissioner's letter regarding the proposal to extend the Low Level Channel No. 2 from De Lisle Road to Dadar Road, and recommending that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,88,616 be made to meet the cost of the work.

71. Forwarding for disposal the Commissioner's letter regarding the proposal to provide a gate with wooden railing at the Streets and Buildings Chowki F Ward, and recommending that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 126 be made to meet the cost of the work.

72. (a) Letter from Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, Solicitors—Regarding the inconvenience experienced by their clients Messrs. Mahomedally Hasanally Kaunbata & Son whilst making a temporary water connection at a wedding mandap created at Goa Street. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicants be informed that steps were taken to avoid any inconvenience being caused.

73. (a) and (b) Letters from Mr. J. K. Naidu—Complaining that his claims for an appointment in the Health Department and the Acworth Leper Asylum have been overlooked. (c) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Intimating that the applicant be informed that so far as the Municipality is concerned he was treated with the utmost consideration.

74. (a) Letter from Rev. L. C. Pera, Vicar of Gloria Church, Mazagaon—Regarding the construction of a level crossing at Church Street, Mazagaon. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding for disposal the letter and the Commissioner's report thereon.

75. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the provision for level crossings in Church Street and on the road leading to Kasara Basin being dispensed with and to the Bombay Port Trustees being required to provide a road between 2nd and 3rd Carnac Basins only.

76. First Report of the Committee regarding the future permanent constitution of the Health Department.

77. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding the progress made in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a Central stores Department.

78. Government Letter.—Forwading papers regarding the collapse of a building at 1st Cooper Street and inviting remarks thereon with special reference to the terms of the Coroner's verdict.

Letters from the Commissioner—

79. Reporting as to the revised assessment of a plot of Municipal land at Mazagaon.

80. Forwarding Government letter inviting the views of the Corporation in regard to an application for a site opposite the Gaiety Theatre or a site opposite the Elphinstone High School for the erection of a statue of the late Mr J. N Tata, and suggesting that the question be deferred till after the Bhatia Baug is improved.

Notices of Motions—

81. From Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry—For obtaining particulars concerning the right of disposal of carcases at Coorla.

82. From Lieut.-Col. M. A. T. Collie—For obtaining a report as to whether the set-back lines from Crawford Market along Abdul Rehman Street to Pydhoni and Parel Road as far as Byculla Bridge can be so altered as to widen the route to 100 feet or more.

83-85. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing certain councillors additional members of certain Committees of the Corporation.

86. Letter from Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta—Forwarding copy of his protest against the Improvement Trust's Parel Street Scheme.

87. Letter from Mr. Abdulla Alladin M. Dama—Complaining of insufficient water-supply at his premises at Tank Street.

88. Letter from Mr. Ramchandra Bhicaiji Rowrany and others—Complaining of the closing of a public passage which leads from De lisle Road to Worlee opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Block No. 4.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

89. Forwarding for disposal the Commissioner's letter regarding certain repairs required at the main building at the Municipal Workshops; recommending that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 10,281 be made to meet the cost of the works.

90. Recommending that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,00,000 be made as an advance to meet the cost of Street Improvements.

91—92. Notices of Motions from Dr. Jehangir J. Antia—(91) For enquiring whether the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company intend to put up roadside stopping places and, if not, for obtaining from the Commissioner proposals as to the cheapest means of providing such conveniences for tramway passengers. (92) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps taken by him to have removed dangers in the Electric Tram service remedied.

93. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from 1st May to 5th June 1907.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

94. Regarding the construction of a road from Mount Road through Rose Cottage Lane to Mathurpakhadi.

95. Regarding the proposals to relinquish to Government a portion of Government land at Bandra held by the Municipality on lease and to permit the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to construct sidings over a strip of ground occupied by the Tulsi pipe line.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI, *Acting Municipal Secretary.*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE, BOMBAY, THE 7TH JUNE, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL AND ELECTRICAL.

	Rs. a.
Electric Power Transmission. A Practical Treatise for Practical Men. By Louis Bell, Ph. D. Illustrated	14 0
Indian Storage Reservoirs with Earthen Dams. Being a Practical Treatise on their Design and Construction. By William Lumisden Strange.	18 0
The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book. Containing Several thousand Receipts, &c. Edited by Wm. F. Brannt and W. H. Wahl, Ph. D. Illustrated with 73 engravings	7 14
Glossary of Technical Terms used in Architecture and the Building Trades. By Gavin James Burns, B Sc.	8 10
Telephones: Their Construction and Fitting. A Practical Treatise on the Fitting Up and Maintenance of Telephones and the Auxiliary Apparatus. By F. C. Allsop. With 156 Illustrations	2 10
Simple Hydraulic Formulæ. By T. W. Stoes ...	3 0
Spons' Mechanics' Own Book. A Manual for Handicraftsmen and Amateurs	4 8
A Text Book of Assaying for the use of those connected with Mines. By C. and J. J. Beringer. Revised by J. J. Beringer, with Diagrams and Tables	7 14
Graphical Handbook for Reinforced Concrete Design. By John Hawkesworth, C. E. ...	10 8
The Twentieth Century Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes. Edited by Gardner D. Hiscox, M.E. Illustrated ...	10 15
Stresses in Girder and Roof Trusses for Both Dead and Live Loads by Simple Multiplication, &c. By F. E. Johnson ...	4 8
Elementary Manual of Applied Mechanics. By Andrew Jamieson, M.I.C.E., with Diagrams, etc.	2 10
Soils, Manures and Crops. By R. Scott Burn ...	1 8
Engineers' Handbook, Comprising Facts and Formulas, Principles and Practice in All Branches, of Engineering. By Prof. Henry Adams, M.I.C.E., &c. ...	6 9
Carpentry and Joinery. Comprising Notes on Materials, Processes, Principles, etc. Edited by Paul N. Hasluk. With Coloured and numerous other Illustrations	6 9
Electric Motors. Continuous Current Motors and Induction-Motors. Their Theory and Construction. By Henry M. Hobart, M.I.E.E., etc. With 480 Illustrations	10 15

USE DICHROIC INK.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "BARENFELS," P.-Q. Sheds, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 8th June, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE MATHERAN TRAMWAY.

IN supersession of previous notices, the Matheran Steam Tramway, will be CLOSED for Passenger Traffic on TUESDAY next, the 11th of June, 1907 after arrival at Neral, of Train from Matheran at 9-15.

The Railway will remain open for carriage of Goods Traffic up to the 15th June, 1907.

Should the seasonal conditions necessitate it, the Railway may be closed earlier without further notice.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 7th June, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that ORDINARY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 10,779 in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, issued to our client, E. S. WHEELER, has been LOST. The Public are informed that the aforesaid Share Certificate has not been transferred by E. S. Wheeler nor has our client authorised anyone to transfer the same. Persons dealing with the above certificate will do so at their own risk.

FERRO AND MULCHAND,
Pleaders.

KARACHI, 28TH MAY, 1907.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the abovenamed Company, have made a call of Rs. 50 per Share upon all the members holding Shares upon which only Rs. 250 per Share has been paid and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on the 1st day of July next.

Upon payment of the amount payable in respect of the above Shares and upon presentation at the offices of the Company of the Certificates of such Shares new Certificates showing the present capital of the Company and the present value of the Shares and that the same have been fully paid up will be issued to the holders of such Shares.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the Company, from Rs. 8,40,000 divided into 1680 Shares of Rs. 500 each to Rs. 4,93,200 divided into 1644 Shares of Rs. 300 each which was effected by a special Resolution of the Company passed on the 17th day of April, 1906, and confirmed on the 10th day of May, 1906, and sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by an order, dated the 9th day of February, 1907, there is repayable to all members holding Shares upon which Rs. 500 have been paid the sum of Rs. 200 for each Share held by them.

The above sum will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on or after the 1st of July next, and upon presentation at the said Office of the certificates of the Shares, the same will be exchanged for new shares showing the present capital of the Company and the present value of the Shares.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON AND CO.,
Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Bandkerchiefs, Cambrics, Thana Cloth, Sent, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed ticking, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jumpers (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDASMORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samuel Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

(GRAND RE-OPENING AFTER RE-CONSTRUCTION.)

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS

(the entirely re-constructed)

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

by special arrangement with
Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES
and
The Gaiety Theatre, London.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

FLORODORA.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.—THE EARL AND THE GIRL.
TUESDAY, JUNE 11.—THE CINGALEE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.—A CHINESE HONEY MOON.
THURSDAY, JUNE 13.—THE ORCHID. Benefit Performance in aid of Dr. Massina's Hospital.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—THE SPRING CHICKEN.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15.—LADY MADCAP.
MONDAY, JUNE 17.—For the first time in Bombay grand production of the present Great Gaiety Theatre, London Success, THE NEW ALADDIN (the best produced yet) (Vide Calcutta Press).
TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—LAST NIGHT, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Rs.

Boxes 25
Stalls Reserved 5
Dress Circle Reserved .....Rs. 4 and 3
Pit .....Rs. 2, Back seats, Re. 1

Seats booked for the Season at a discount of 20 per cent. Box plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

OPENING AND DEDICATION OF THE NEW ORGAN IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH)

SATURDAY, JUNE 8TH, AT 6 P.M., (S. T.)

STRING BAND of the 2nd Royal Scots, etc.

ADMISSION FREE, but a Collection will be made. Programmes can be had gratis from SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medow Street.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own sense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW PREMISES OF CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,

1-6 Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR

Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.

Best Quality, Style and Finish.

REASONABLE PRICES.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Apply for Designs.

RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,

55 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Importers of European Goods.

Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS & MAKERS ORIGINAL INVOICES SUPPLIED.

PACKAGES CLEARED AND SHIPPED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS.

INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE EFFECTED.

Agents for J. W. DAVIS & SONS "Temerare" Washable Distemper Paint.

Agents for AUSTIN PAYTON & Co.'s Hardware.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thoroughbreds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
BYCULLA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

Apply to—

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
King's Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

USEFUL WORKS OF REFERENCE.

	Rs. a.
THE STOCK EXCHANGE YEAR-BOOK FOR 1907. A careful digest of Information relating to the Origin, History, and Present Position of each of the Public Securities and Joint Stock Companies known to the Markets of the United Kingdom. By Thomas Skinner, compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Gazette," etc., etc. ...	24 8
CASSELL'S BOOK OF QUOTATIONS, Proverbs and Household Words. Contains thousands of references and is the most complete work of its kind even yet published. By W. Gurney Benham. With Full Verbal Index	9 8
CASSELL'S CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA. Concise and Comprehensive. Illustrated.....	5 10
ENGLISH PROVERBS AND PROVERBIAL Phrases. Collected from the most authentic sources; alphabetically arranged and annotated. By W. Carew Hazlitt.....	5 10
PHRASES AND NAMES: THEIR ORIGINS and meanings. By French E. Johnson.....	5 4
CHAMBERS'S CONCISE GAZETTEER OF the World. Edited by David Patrick, L. L. D, Revised Edition.....	5 4
THE NUTTALL ENCYCLOPÆDIA. A Concise and Comprehensive Dictionary of General Knowledge.....	2 10
NUTTALL'S STANDARD ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Etymologies, Pronunciations, etc., etc.	2 10
A SMALLER DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. By Sir William Smith, D. C. H., L. L. D. With Maps and Illustrations.....	2 3
SKEAT'S CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY of the English Language. New Edition, Re-written and Re-arranged	4 2
CHAMBERS'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Pronouncing, Explanatory, Etymological, With numerous Illustrations.....	9 6
BEETON'S BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD Management. A Guide to Cookery in all branches. New Edition, Revised, Enlarged. Brought up to date, and fully Illustrated.....	6 3
THE WORLD-WIDE ATLAS OF MODERN Geography. Political and Physical. Containing 128 Plates and Complete Index. 7th Edition, 1906.....	5 10
THE HANDY ATLAS OF THE BRITISH Empire. By J. G. Bartholomew, F.R.G.S.	0 14
THE HANDY SHILLING ATLAS OF THE World. A Series. 120 Coloured Maps, with a Gazetteer of 10,000 Places.....	0 14

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

MANEKLAL MACCONDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a lunatic.
GEORGE FRANCIS GERALD FRASER, late a Lieutenant, His Majesty's 94th Russell's Infantry, Poona.
ANDREW GALBRAITH FLEMING, late a Lieutenant, His Majesty's Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta.
GEORGE HERBERT BELCHAM, late Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda.
HERBERT WAHID, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ellichpur, Central Provinces.
STANLEY CARROLL, late a European passenger, per S. S. "Sultan," from Mombassa to Bombay.
MIR RYDER MIR, late a patient in the Arthur Road Hospital, Mahomedan.
GEORGE J. B. ARMOUR, late in the employ of Messrs. Tothill Sharpe and Company, Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT BOMBAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1907.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Bangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Acting Agent,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEHALL STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & CO.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, (One hour's journey from London.) This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

BEYNON'S
ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE
IN
BLACK AND BROWN SHADES,

Supersedes all other Dyes.

Compact and easy to use.

Results Indisputable.

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,

36, MEADOW STREET.

GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

AGENTS:—

"ODEON" Records.
"ODEON" Machines.
"FONITIPA" Records.
"PARKER" Pens.
"PERFECTION" Fire Extinguishers.

CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE FOR LISTS.

Branch Office:—
Kalbadevi Road Opposite Money School.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excepting such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 6.] [BOMBAY, *June* 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83⅞		3/16
3 do. Rentes	95		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan	97⅛	⅛	
3½ do. Govt Securities	65	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	30 1/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30⅛		3/16
Do. in New York	66⅛		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	unchgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46	⅛	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86⅛	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since 25 Apl	
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	3⅛	⅛	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3⅛	¼	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4¼	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½	⅛	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£34,800,000	Dec.	£ 400,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,900,000	,,	£ 800,000
Other Deposits	£41,600,000	,,	£ 800,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	,,	£ 200,000
Other Securities	£30,100,000	,,	£ 600,000
Notes and Gold	£24,200,000	,,	£ 700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Firm
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 4,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·52+17
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 7/16+1/8

Future Delivery Prices—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·87 +14	6·85 +15	6·76 +14	6·69 +13
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar**
6·59 +15	6·55 +14	6·52 +14	6·50 +14	6·50 +14

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 3,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 6,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	... 5,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	... . ,,

Spot Cotton.—13·00+10

Futures.—Month of July, 11·55 —08 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later as the official weather reports were considered favourable.

Do. do. Dec. 11·83 —07 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—12½+3/16
Futures—Month of July 12·76+06
Do. do. Aug. 12·61+06
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 6 13/32
F. G. Broach	d. 6 5/16
Good Broach	d. 6 5/16
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
Fine Oomras	d. 5 1/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 5
Good Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 1/32
Fine Belatti	d. 4 29/32
Good Belatti	d. 4 29/32
Fine Bengals	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 4 31/32
Good Bengals	d. 4
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d. 5 1/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 30/32

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33⅛ New Terms—July-August—London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 551
July-August—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed:—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48½ June-July.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchgd.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 4s. 7d.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—"Auchencrag," "Sirocco," "Chancellor."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1,53,600	London	China	Mercantile Bank
5 Do	3,84,000	do	do	Chartered Bank
21 Do	14,97,600	do	do	National Bank
4 Cases Sovs	39,000	Jeddah	Firoozi	B & P S N Co.
Rupees	5,000			
1 Tin Sovs.	10,925	do	Shahnoor	H Hasam
1 Bundle Rs.	2,000	Bushire	Kasara	Mack-Mackenzie and Co.
1 Do	700	Muscat	do	Mack-Mackenzie and Co
2 Do	5,000	do	do	E Moledina
2 Do	4,000	Busreh	do	Mack-Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Gold Coins	200	Burch	do	H N Mesree.
Rupees	3,100			
5 Bundles Rs.	10,000	Bahrein	do	A Azia
7 Packages Sovs	13,455	Jeddah	Firoozi	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins	44,674			
Rupees	5,590			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [7TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Money is in better demand. There are borrowers at 5 per cent. per annum for a month.

Exchange:—
The exchange market was again firm to-day, and for cash it was still possible to get 1s. 4 1/8d. T. T. The general quotations, however, were 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/8d. on demand, and with 1s. 4 5/32d. on demand available at one or two Banks for the mail. There has been a moderate enquiry by the Bazaar dealers. Banks are not good buyers, but bills can be placed at 1s. 4 11/32d. for near delivery. For July and onwards the rate is 1s. 4 3/8d. for 3 months' sight credits, Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 2/32d. to 1/8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1/8d. to 5/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11/32d
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	171
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	120 2/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	162 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight	221 1/2

Government Paper:—
The market opened at 96 9/16 for cash and 96 11/16, improved to 96 3/4 for the settlement, but closing with sellers at 96 5/8. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar, and dear money is hampering operations. Calcutta rates too are easier this morning's telegrams giving their quotations as 96 13/16 for ready and 96 7/8 for delivery in a month forward. We quote:—

Cash	96·9
1st Settlement	96·10

Bullion:—
Bar silver quotations in London fell 3/16 yesterday to 30 13/16 for ready and 30 7/8 for delivery forward in two months. The New York quotation was also advised as 3/16 lower at 66 7/8. There was not much life in our local Market, the Bazaar quotations opening at 78 5/16 *ex* duty and closing at 78 1/4. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	78	3	0
Ditto 2nd ,,	78	1	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th June	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 7th May	7	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	69,000
Other Deposits	8,77,000	.....
Sundries	76,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	8,39,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	30,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	13,53,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	11,24,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,55,000
Bullion	.....	43,000
Balance with other Banks	1,39,000	.....
Sundries	47,000	.....
Cash	.....	3,19,000

Council Bills:—
At the weekly bidding for Council Bills on Wednesday last 50 lakhs was offered of which amount 11 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 3/32d. and 38·90 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 1/8d. tenderers at these rates receiving 15 per cent. After the sales 4 lakhs extra Transfers were allotted at 1s. 4 5/32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 36·50 lakhs, and the amount to be allotted next week is again advertised as 50 lakhs.

The mail of the 24th May brings £60,000 silver and £170,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	12,80,000
Bombay	,,	6,40,000
Madras	,,	17,00,000
Total...	Rs.	36,20,000

The mail of the 31st May brings £160,000 silver and £210,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	.....
Bombay	,,	.....
Madras	,,	10,70,000
Total...	Rs.	10,70,000

The mail of the 7th June brings £90,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay, and £90,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,50,000
Bombay	,,	3,10,000
Madras	,,	8,80,000
Total...	Rs.	13,40,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	59,216	33,610	+ 25,606
Receipts from 1st October to 6th June.	2,683,609	2,399,963	+ 283,646
Shipments for the week—Europe	55,206	23,991	+ 32,215
China	...	...	
Japan Coast Ports	11,931	642	+ 11,289
Total	67,137	23,633	+ 43,504
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 6th June. Europe	978,625	760,621	+ 218,007
China	38,445	18,906	+ 19,539
Japan	526,609	344,930	+ 181,679
Coast Ports	48,800	21,965	+ 26,835
Total	1,592,482	1,146,422	+ 446,060
Afloat in Harbour—Europe	23,470	28,910	— 5,440
China	...	...	
Japan	553	1,772	— 1,216
Coast Ports	...	...	

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 11 May 1907—12,154 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 16th March, 1907—12,313 bales

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	5,436	324,081	421,880
Central India	4,873	115,422	129,783
Barsee and Nugger	6,994	215,267	139,734
Berars	1,689	459,466	488,768
Central Provinces	740	304,756	344,463
Total Oomras	19,532	1,428,992	1,534,828
Dhollera	17,052	257,917	172,479
Broach	2,011	274,495	206,820
Compta and Dharwar	12,292	108,988	72,101
Westerns	521	11,008	21,940
Bengals, N.-W. P.	3,537	486,978	305,528
Bengals, Rajputana	4,089	78,645	35,271
Sind	59	14,101	29,944
Persian	17	2,294	1,894
American	.....	18,160	14,346
Egyptian	.....	1,158	1,466
Other Sorts	76	873	3,748
Totals	59,216	2,683,609	2,399,963

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home Markets during the past week have been of the see-saw description, the daily fluctuations having been fairly well marked. The chief interest of the week has centered in the Bureau Report, which appears pretty evenly balanced, the lowness of the average condition being compensated by the increase in acreage. The condition may, and should, improve; but shall we see a revision of acreage in July as we did in 1905? Of one thing we may be sure, and that is, that the market, for some time to come, will be governed more by the speculations and manipulations of American capitalists than the legitimate business of the Cotton Trade; and that we shall experience this year the violent fluctuations which are now looked upon as incident to the progress of the season. The opportunity is one which is not likely to be missed. A crop of at least 12,500 bales of cotton of *good quality* required to meet the consumption, and a backward opening to the season, gives a wide field to the speculator. The past season has shown that a large crop is not all that is necessary, and that quality plays an important part in the question of prices. Until, therefore, quantity *and* quality are assured, the "bull" speculator will have a card to play. But the present high level of values may prove the ace up the "bear's" sleeve.

We give below our usual table showing the position of the Home Market according to the telegrams received here up to last Friday and to-day:—

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·29	7·52	+ 23
Futures, June-July	6·73	6·87	+ 15
Do. Oct.-Nov.	6·13	6·69	+ 11
NEW YORK.			
Spot	12·50	13·00	+ 50
Futures, July	11·23	11·55	+ 32
Do. Dec.	11·68	11·86	+ 20
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	12 5/16	12 3/4	+ 7/16
Futures, July	12·41	12·76	+ 35
Do. Aug.	12·15	12·61	+ 46

The local market has followed in the wake of the Home markets and prices have fluctuated daily. On the week quotations are Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 higher all round. There has been little actual business in contracts for old crop, but the last day or two there has been some enquiry from shippers for fine Oomras and Bengals June-July at slightly under ruling rates.

In ready cotton there is little change to report. The chief enquiry by exporters is for high class Bengals and Oomras, and as heretofore the business has been confined owing to paucity of stocks of the required grades. One or two lines of Khandeish have been taken and also Muttias, and Broach has been in moderate request. Some Bagalkot and Bijapur has also changed hands. Mills have been buying Barsi descriptions, Broach and Coomptas, and have also been in the market for Oomras, Bengals and Khandeish.

For New Crop there has been a small demand for fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola and fully good M. G. Khandeish, as also for fine M. G. Bengals, but the enquiry is not what might be looked for taking into account the present high prices for Americans and the relative cheapness of Indian cotton.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay continue on a free scale for the time of year and are now 284,000 bales in excess of last season. Complaints are still being received from up-country of shortage of wagons, and delay in forwarding.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.
Fine M. G. Broach	275
Fine ,, Nagpur Kampti	222
Fine ,, Damangaum Pulgaon	213/16
Fine ,, Khangaum Akola	209/10
Fine ,, Amrsoti	209/10
F. G. ,, Khandeish	184
Fine ,, Khandeish	193/4
Fine ,, Bengals	190
Good Westerns	240
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	250

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	263	March/08
Fine M. G. Broach	,,	277/8	,,
,, ,, Khangaum Akola	,,	228	Jan./08
,, ,, Bengals	,,	206	,,
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	,,	189/90	,,
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	,,	207	,,

Liverpool Opening:—

Opening tone	... Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	... 5,000 bales
Total Imports	... 2,000 ,,

Future Delivery prices:—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·86 —01	6·84	6·75	6·68	6·58
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**
6·54 —01	6·50 —02	6·49 —01	6·49 —01

FREIGHTS.

The market is firm for June owing to the small amount of tonnage available. We quote:—

Antwerp	17s. 6d.
Dunkirk	17s. 6d.
Havre	18s.
Genoa	17s. 6d.
Hamburg	17s. 6d.
Marseilles	17s.
Liverpool	17s.
Hull	16s. 6d.

A small business is doing for July at 15s. to 15s. 6d. For August we quote 14s. 6d. to 15s. for all ports.

The following fixtures are reported this week:—
S. S. "Wensley Hall" at 19s. 3d., dead weight 2 p. p. June loading.
S. S. "Barbara" lump sum; 2 p. p. June loading.
Several fixtures are reported from Karachi for June-July and August at rates varying from 15s. 9d. to 17s.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ending Thursday 6th June.

Wheat	116,868	owts
Linseed	92,147	,,
Rapeseed	27,100	,,
Gingellyseed	8,182	,,
Poppyseed	30,675	,,
Groundnuts	1,693	,,
Castorseed	28,973	,,
Rice	103,370	,,
Myrabollams	13,660	,,
Cottonseed	199,296	,,
Mowraseed	630	,,
Gram	72,311	,,
Jowarar	3,255	,,
Mains	66	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed.—After the settlement of May "Suttas" the market ruled quiet, but prices have continued steady owing to capitalists storing ready seed and selling September "Suttas." The difference in price shows a premium of nearly 7 annas per cwt. on the September rate after deducting 4 annas for B. T. and R. T. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 1 0 B. T.
September	,,	8 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed.—The market is firm owing to a better demand from Home, but business by exporters is restricted for forward delivery owing to scarcity of godown accommodation. May shipments were fairly heavy, and sooner or later this should tell on prices on the other side. Meanwhile the position is firm, as dealers are also strong in their ideas owing to the very firm prices maintained in the up-country markets.

We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 15 0 B. T
,, Delhi June-July	Rs.	9 3 0 R. T.

Poppyseed:—The market is steady, but exporters are buying only quietly, the demand having slackened. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	9 14 0 B. T.

Castorseed:—The market has ruled quiet but steady during the week at Rs. 36.

Cottonseed has also been quiet but steady at Rs. 20-8, but has now improved to Rs. 21-8.

Mowrasced:—The market closes firm and we quote: Rs. 6-13 0 R. T.

Wheat:—The market has fluctuated during the week and closes firm, but there is little business doing. Exporters are covering sales of Pissi up-country. We quote:—

White Delhi June July	Rs.	5 3 6
,, ,, Aug.-Sept.	,,	5 8 0
New White Delhi April-May 08.	,,	5 3 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods.—The market has ruled steady though there is no demand.

Grey Goods:—The tremendous rise in Manchester has made prices here steadier, but the feeble demand from up-country is a source of great anxiety to dealers.

Prints and Dyed Goods:—The market here is very dull, and the present boom in Cotton in the Home markets has not in any way helped to create a demand. Though stocks are large, prices are maintained.

Turkey Red Plain Goods:—The market is unchanged, and there is no demand at present. Home prices are very firm and consequently no business can be done.

Turkey Red Prints:—The market is steady and prices are unchanged. The Home market continues very firm, and buyers are withholding in anticipation of a decline, of which, however, there seems no likelihood at present. There is no demand from up-country owing to plague, and dealers therefore do not care to venture to any extent.

Dhooties:—The demand continues to slacken and we have no change to report in the position. The progress of the coming monsoon is awaited with some anxiety. Home prices are very firm and there is no business doing at present.

METALS.

Copper:—The market has continued extremely quiet owing to the absence of demand, and no transactions are reported. The Home market is also quiet with little or no change in prices.

Yellow Metal:—The demand from up country is very slack and we have no change to report here. Prices rule below Home values, and business is impracticable. Should the present quietness continue prices may further give way.

COALS.

The market has been dull and lifeless during the past week and only a few retail sales of Bengal at our quotations are reported. We quote as follows:

	Rs.			
Cardiff	20	0	0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	17	0	0	,,
Yorkshire	17	0	0	,,
Watson's Hartley	16	0	0	,,
Desherghur Bengal	15	0	0	,,
Lawrie's Desherghur	14	8	0	,,
Seebpore	14	4	0	,,
Hielgirs Standard	13	0	0	,,
Shaw's Standard	13	0	0	,,
Balliari	13	0	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The market continues steady and the rates current to-day for the undermentioned brands are as follows:—

Russian "Rising Sun" Oil, in tins	Rs.	3 11 0 per pair.
,, ,, ,, ,, (loose)	Rs.	3 1 0 per 8 gallons.
Burmah "Swan Oil," in tins	,,	3 7 0 per pair.
,, ,, ,, (loose)	Rs.	2 13 0 per 8 gallons.
"Anchor" cases	Rs.	4 8 0 per case.
Sumatra "Silverlight," Oil	,,	5 2 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and there are few transactions to report this week. The Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,410 and Bank of Indias to Rs. 57½. Press shares are steady and have more or less improved in prices. Indian Cotton have advanced to Rs. 145; Mercantile Press to Rs. 52½; Mofussils to Rs. 625, and New Berars have changed hands at Rs. 550. In miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 325; Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 125 Bombay Burmahs have declined to Rs. 8,600; Bombay Flours, to Rs. 975. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 146 1/4 X. D. Port Cannings are in demand at Rs. 460; Treachers are steady at Rs. 620; Bombay Telephone are unchanged at Rs. 38 1/4; Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 265 X. D; Shinrajpur Syndicate shares have changed hands at Rs. 75½. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 275. and ordinary shares of the same Company at Rs. 276 1/4 in the beginning of the week and at the close they are quiet at this rate. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ld. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 169, and preference shares at Rs. 129. Central India Mining Co. shares have gradually improved to Rs. 590. In Mill Companies Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 1,900; Swadeshis at Rs. 1,365; Connaughts have improved to Rs. 480; Colaba Land and Mill shares after touching Rs. 1,025 closed at Rs. 1,010. Crescents have ruled at and about Rs. 107 1/2. Century's are steady at Rs 1,650; Empress have improved to Rs. 387 1/2. Jamshed's have improved to Rs. 165; Kohinoor's are steady at Rs. 685; Lakhmidas are unchanged at Rs. 440; Luxmi Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 1,272 1/2, Leopolds are steady at Rs. 68. Morarji's are in demand at Rs. 2,600 and Sholapur's at Rs. 3,650. Hindustan Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 575. Western India's at Rs. 475, and Indian Manufacturing at Rs. 740. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Dholka's have improved to Rs 103 to Rs. 103 1/2. Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs. 117. Tapti Valley's at Rs 456. And Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 560. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT AMANSI.

Through Communication Restored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 7.

Further enquiries into the railway accident at Amansi show that in addition to the breaksman already reported as being killed a third class passenger died from the injuries received in hospital last night. The work of clearing the line was pushed on rapidly and through communication restored by 6 p. m. yesterday. The statement that all signals were lowered for the mail is incorrect. A joint enquiry will be held shortly into the cause of the accident.

A TERRIBLE SCALD.

Infirmary Treatments Useless —How Zam-Buk Grew New Skin.

No better Evidence in support of the claim that Zam-Buk grows new skin could be desired than that recently given to a Hull pressman by Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins of 2, Ann Place, Walker Street Hull, She said:—

"The contents of a kettle of boiling water went over the upper part of my right arm. The pain was unbearable, and I suffered also from shock. I tried different remedies, but instead of getting better the wound became worse, and the raw, discoloured flesh was terrible to look at. At last it got so bad that I had to go into the infirmary, where I remained a fortnight Soon after coming out my arm got worse, and was more like raw meat than anything else. I tried hot fomentations, but they did no good, and I was compelled to become an inmate of the infirmary again. The pain and inflammation in the part was awful. The wound would not heal, and the doctors said there was nothing for it but skin-grafting. They had previously cut a lot of flesh away, but it did no good.

"Much against their advice, I declined to have any other skin grafted to mine. I had heard of what Zam-Buk had done in healing wounds, so I decided to try it. From the first I obtained relief. Zam-Buk gradually took away the pain; but what is more remarkable, new flesh and skin grew in the wound. After due perseverance with the dressings of Zam-Buk the skin completely re-formed, and is now perfectly sound and healthy. I can lift my arm, too—a thing it was said I should never do again. All this I owe entirely to Zam-Buk."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention and should be every home's first-aid.

Price Re. 1, & Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 8th June, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALCOCK—May 14, at 37 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, the wife of W. O. Alcock, I. C. S, of a son.

COLLIER—May 14, at the Vicarage, Stretton-on-Dunsmore Rugby, the wife of the Rev. S. G. Collier, of a son.

HORDERN—May 13, at Northchurch, Berkhamsted, the wife of Lieut. Edward, J. C. Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, of a son.

SMITH—May 20, at 3 Grosvenor Place, S. W., the wife of the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M. P, of a son.

CRIFFS—May 15, at 1 Stafford Road, Southsea, the wife of Capt. Leonard Markham Crofts, the Queen's Regt, of a daughter.

LASCELLES—May 20, at Thessaly Lodge, Stratton, Cirencester, the wife of the Hon. George A. Lascelles, of a daughter.

THOMSON—May 13, at Lindisfarne, Copse Hill, Wimbledon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. B. T. L. Thomson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLOUNT—WILSON—May 14, at Mitcham Parish Church, Greville Hubert Robins Blount, Royal Horse Art, son of the late Major H. C. Blount Royal Field Arts to Gladys Isabel, daughter of the Rev. D. F. Wilson, Vicar of Mitcham.

FALLOON—COCKER—May 21, at St. John the Less, Pangbourne Cecil Hugh Falloon, to Mary Constance, daughter of Capt. T. E. Cocker, deputy commissioner, Chinese Imperial Customs, Hong Kong.

JONES—RENSHAW—May 16, at Timberscombe Church Somersetshire, William Everard Tyldesley Jones, of Lincoln's Inn, to Joan Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Justice Farwell, and widow of the late Walter Wilson Renshaw.

LINTOTT—CAMPBELL-SAYARD—May 14, at Holy Trinity Wallington, Alfred Lord Lintott, honorary Lieutenant in his Majesty's Army, to Margaret, daughter of F. Campbell-Sayard, L. L. M.

MALCOLM—MALCOLM—May 16, at All Saints, Eanismore Gardens, Capt. Neill Malcolm, D. S. O., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, son of Col. Malcolm, C. B, of Poltalloch, to Angela, daughter of W. H. Malcolm, Esq.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—May 10, at Walby, Weston-super-Mare, Surg.-Major Lancelot Armstrong, late Army Medical Staff formerly attached to 13th Light Dragoons at the Balaclava Charge and later to 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 77.

BARP—May 18, at 307 Upland Road, Dulwich, S. E., Major Thomas Barp.

FAYRER—May 21, at Belfield, Falmouth, Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fay

SPEND BOTH SIDES OF YOUR RUPEES

by purchasing materials that will

wear twice as long under all conditions, look twice as well after a deal of wear, at half the cost of shoddy cloths that are

only made to sell at an exhorbitant profit.

Remember that materials not composed of Pure Wool throughout look shabby and get thread-bare in no time.

Stick to Pure Wool if you would be comfortable during the season of 'clammy clothes'.

Pure Wool will guard you from chills and the consequent dangerous fevers.

The purity of DHARIWAL material is guaranteed.

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

consist of :—

Blankets	Broadcloths
Flannels	Serges
Lohis	Puttoos
Puttis	Tweeds
Jerseys	Cardigans
Sweaters	Stockings
Socks etc :	etc :

Samples and full particulars sent on receipt of a post-card to The Manager, Dept., 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

STOP!!!
CONSIDER THIS!!!
THEN PROVE IT!!!
WHY BE BOTHERED
With Bad Work
WHEN YOU CAN GET
High Class Portraiture
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
Cabinet Platinotype.....Rs. 25 per doz.
" Silver .....Rs. 16 per doz.
OTHER SIZES ON APPLICATION.
OURS IS THE COOLEST STUDIO IN BOMBAY.
Amateurs will receive our best attention in developing, printing, enlarging, etc.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL LOCAL EVENTS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
N. B.—We shall be glad to send our representative to any out-station.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,
WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING,
32, HORNBY ROAD.

GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS,
AND
SPORTING PICTURES
SUITABLE FOR
BIRTHDAY
AND
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Price Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 Framed.
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
56, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB

NEW MILLINERY
THE LATEST IN
VEILS, VEILINGS, BELTS, SUN TOPEES, HAIR COMBS, &C.
It is our PLEASURE to afford every facility for examining this CHOICE STOCK. We spare no trouble to make shopping with us not only pleasant but a profitable experience.
MESDAMES CLARENCE,
Dressmakers and Milliners,
Colaba Causeway, (A few paces from Apollo Hotel.) BOMBAY.

SHARMA'S INKS
BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,
less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS :—
SHARMA, P. C. LABORATORY
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
TO
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
Governor of Bombay.
9, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,
KITCHEN REQUISITES.
STOVE DEPOT.
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.
THE most reliable house in Bombay, for Jewellery, Wedding and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.
A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes, Embroidery, and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in Stock.
PRICES DEFYING COMPETETION.
109, MEADOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 298.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
SOLD BY THE
EASTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS
ZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
AT SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORES,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY

IN BUILDING MATERIALS
QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!
WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY :—
MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs of carved and polished White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.
TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.
MOSAIC GRANITE, GLASS-OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.
WARDEN & CO.,
FORT BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAR GOCULDAS TEMPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

CARD
W. J. BROOKE,
GENERAL SURVEYOR, APPRAISER, & ADJUSTER
of claims of all kinds,
25 years' experience in Cotton and Produce,
38, CHURCHGATE BUILDINGS,
Church Gate Street, Fort.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

PUNKAH COOLY DOOMED.
The JOST FAN, Model 1907, worked by a small oil lamp, has come to stay ; nearly 2,000 already sold because they are simple, reliable, portable, durable, and only costs ONE ANNA to work for 24 hours.
List of references and particulars post free on application to
JOST'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING Co., LTD.,
Standard Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

MR MORLEY AND INDIA.

ALTHOUGH we have a comprehensive telegram—on which Reuter must be congratulated—reporting the speech of the Secretary of State in the Budget Debate, we have, of course, nothing like the full text. And we still await anything like an adequate report of the debate, concerning which Mr. Morley spoke premonitorily. But judged by what has reached us, we cannot but admit that the attitude and policy of the Government, in face of the existing situation in India, calls for admiration and praise. The clock is not to be set back. The dark work of unprincipled agitators is not to throw India precisely where she was in the days before the Mutiny. Mr. Morley made this clear when he declared that the Imperial Government thought that sedition—the sedition of a few, be it remembered—should not suspend the reforms projected in the Viceroy's despatch. It is a magnanimous decision and a bold one. There may be those who will assert that agitation has forced the hand of the Secretary of State and that the Imperial Government dare not withhold from India the fulfilment of all the promises and all the hopes that her leaders, or misleaders, have led her to look forward to. But the words of the Secretary of State must be read carefully if we would appreciate their true purport. Mr. Morley did not undertake to give the agitators very much of what they asked for, nor half as much as the Congress has demanded, even though he said suspension of reform would be regarded as cowardice. We are not, of course, cognisant of what the Viceroy suggested or what the India Council has said in reply. Eventually Parliament will have the necessary information and opportunities of discussing it. All we know at present is that the Imperial Government is inclined to enlarge the Councils, but the increased representation is to be of advisory members. There will be no expansion of powers for Indian representatives but increased opportunities for them to express their views and to offer advice on impending legislation. The remark forcibly recalls the observations George Campbell made in his "India as it may be," four years before the Mutiny : "Unless you have an indigenous national aptitude for political freedom, and a prescription deeply rooted in the national mind, freedom is but the freedom from all rule and another name for anarchy. But I see the very greatest advantage in availing ourselves to the utmost of individual native knowledge and intelligence, as a guide and aid in administering the affairs of a Government in which they are interested and of a people whom they must understand better than we do. But the natives of the present presidency towns," he added, "are (with a few brilliant examples) the worst class, whom we could consult ; the most Europeanised, the most denationised ; the most likely to be influenced by personal intrigue; at least acquainted with what is going on in the country ; the most given to call themselves 'the natives ; ' the least in any way representing that class of her Majesty's subjects. To trust to them alone, as exponents of the feelings of 'the native,' is most injurious." Mr. Morley had probably this view in his mind at the time of speaking. There will still be a majority of official members that there may be no possibility of a snatch vote on any matter of public importance. At the present time there are doubtless many persons in this country—both British and Indian—who would restrict rather than expand the privileges of the people as represented by agitators. But Government is disposed to treat the people liberally—even to the extent of adding one or two Indian members to the Council of India. Really the Imperial Government is an indulgent guardian, but whether it will receive the gratitude it expects and hopes for is very doubtful. The agitator would have much more.

The Secretary of State's explanation as to the reason for not prosecuting Lajpat Rai was highly satisfactory. He took precisely the same view as we expressed at the time his deportation order was carried into effect. Sir Henry Cotton endeavoursed, but unsuccessfully, to differentiate between the offences of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh. He sought to excuse the former but in reality made his offending the more culpable than that of the latter, and while Mr. Hardy's proposal for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the causes of unrest was one we approve, we cannot but regret that the friends of India did not entrust the motion to a member of Parliament, held in higher esteem by his colleagues, and one of greater capacity for understanding and judging the merits of the case, Mr. Morley declared that the facts were against the suggestion that the movement in the Punjab was agrarian and not political. But we are not so sure of this as the Secretary of State appears to be. We believe that the root and branch of all the unrest in the Punjab is agrarian, and that the political agitators have seized the opportunity and made the most of it—as they will sooner or later in the Deccan and as they might possibly even in Salsette—if the people were possessed of more initiative or more susceptible to evil influences than they are. It may be proved that those who imagine themselves over-taxed and ground down by an unsympathetic Government are wrong, that they have absolutely no ground for complaint, much less for unfriendly feelings towards those who seek to extract more revenue from them. But it would have been more satisfactory to the people, to the officials who have to deal at first hand with them, to Government and to the people—ill-informed, prejudiced and unthinking people—in England, had some show of a formal investigation been agreed to. Such a proceeding would have reassured the people concerned. Moreover an opportunity would have been provided for an official explanation of the enhancement of assessments. When Mr. Hardy said that the troubles were in some cases the outcome of methods alien to the spirit of Englishmen, he was speaking without his book and uttering the veriest nonsense that a Labour Member of Parliament was ever known to give expression to. If India must depend on Parliamentary advocates of the type of Mr. Hardy—God help India.

Sir Henry Cotton's observation that educated India is beginning to think that constitutional agitation is useless was guilty of saying the thing which is not, besides going far to show that the present method of selecting men for the Civil Service in India is a vast improvement on that in vogue in his day ; if not that, then that the retired Indian Civil Servant is in need of some asylum where his mental deterioration is capable of producing less harm to his fellow-subjects than St. Stephen's. Probably it was well that Mr. O'Donnell talked the motion out, for the debate as represented to us, in our telegrams, was neither edifying nor illuminating. Earl Percy's observations, of all others, seem to have been the most worthy of respectful consideration. He would have Indians associated with the details of administration but he repudiated the possibility of parliamentary institutions, and that is precisely what Mr. Morley intimated as the intention of the Government and which all disinterestedly loyal subjects of the British Crown in India will endorse. A retired Commissioner, the other day, in reply to an interviewer, declared there was no unrest except of a superficial kind, unless it were among the officials themselves. "They seem," said he, "to be flying round as the whirligig of change, faster than ever and thus the whole of India seems to be flying round with them." The Secretary of State seems to have heard something of the same kind or he would not have said that the influence of European officers over the population had fallen. There is less sympathy between the Government and the people. And Mr. Morley's diagnosis of the case was precisely similar to that of two distinguished Bombay Civilians who have unhesitatingly given their views to the public : that the District Officer is overworked and forced into merely official relations with his district. The less regular system of earlier days was better for the maintenance of personal influence. Mr. Morley said that he did not think his language would be misunderstood by the admirable men, thousands of miles away, but the danger was the creation of a Government of bureaucratism, competent, industrious and faithful, but likely to become mechanical, lifeless, and soulless. No doubt. But the remedy is simple. It does not lie in the wholesale employment of the Indian in high administrative appointments so much as the increase of the number of Covenanted Civilians, who shall have time and opportunity for making the acquaintance of and studying the character and the necessities of the Indian. But the agitator would object to the expense and, influencing the illiterate people, increase the difficulties of the Government. Mr. Morley and the present Government, however, are disposed to be generous, even more than generous. Whether their magnanimity will produce the effect they desire is exceedingly problematical.

MUNICIPAL GLASGOW AN OBJECT-LESSON FOR BOMBAY.

GLASGOW is the third great city in the British Empire. London and our own city of Bombay being, of course, the first and the second. Bombay was in some danger of losing this proud pre-eminence over Glasgow as the census of 1901 returned its population as being under eight hundred thousand. But the Municipal census of last year restored its former position by putting its population even higher than before, at nearly nine hundred and fifty thousand, which is more by over a hundred thousand than the population of Glasgow. But Glasgow is still far ahead of Bombay in many matters. The Municipality of Glasgow has within the last four years progressed very rapidly, and done several things of which it ought to be proud, and we would do well to follow in its footsteps in many particulars. Therefore an article on "Municipal Glasgow" in a recent number of the *North American Review* is very welcome to us. Municipal matters attracted and almost engrossed the attention of all Bombay very recently. We heard then much of the one-man domination and the masterful and autocratic ways of that one man. But it seems our Municipality is not alone in this. We confess we felt consoled when we read in this article the following :—"To one of the ablest and most efficient men who ever occupied the Lord Provost's chair, Glasgow owes the wretched burden of the telephone system. This very able Lord Provost had socialistic proclivities and a masterful way of his own. Acting as he thought for the best he practically forced the telephone system on to the Corporation—and the ratepayers are left to pay the piper," And this also shows that the Municipal woes of Glasgow are by no means its woes alone, but shared by other cities, especially ours : "While Glasgow is a well managed city, as cities go, its citizens are by no means unanimous in approval of the management of its affairs. While it is true that many able and shrewd business man are sent to the Town Council, it is also true that a great many are sent there without the mental grasp of experience to deal with such weighty matters as the Town Council has to control. Men accustomed to small transactions in their own business will quarrel fiercely over some proposal to add fifty pounds a year to the salary of a deserving official, and will then blindly vote for some project that may add a million to the debt of the city. Such men will propose capital expenditure that will please their Wards, without knowing, or at all events, without appearing to consider, that capital expenditure must ultimately fall upon the ratepayer in some form."

Glasgow has a splendid water-supply and prosperous tramways owned by the Municipality for it has municipalized its tramway system. It has the longest track mileage of any tramway in Great Britain, and has the biggest annual revenue of any tramway undertaking. It is also admirably managed. But then the tramways were a very profitable concern under the management of the private company from whom the Municipality purchased it, and under the conditions of the city it could not help being the great success it is. It has no competitor save the cabs at a shilling and is a grand monopoly. The success of the Tramways has induced Glasgow to go in for municipalization in other things and to plunge rather needlessly in what has come to be called "Municipal trading." It wants to do everything that it needs itself, down to the manufacturing of the clothing of its servants and possibly of the stationery for its several departments. A proposal was actually brought forward lately for creating a Corporation Works Department which should carry out by its own workmen in the pay of the Corporation all works at present executed by contract. This was a rather large order as is said by Mr. Benjamin Taylor, the writer of the *North American* article, who honours Glasgow and has studied its civic affairs deeply, being on the editorial staff of the *Glasgow Herald*. But fortunately the Corporation negatived the proposal as dangerous. The worst instance of the municipal trading for which Glasgow is getting rather notorious, is the municipalization of its telephone service. The telephone is used by an infinitisimal fraction of its population, and yet more than half a crore of capital has been borrowed for it at the ratepayer's risk. It was a huge mistake fastened on the Corporation by a too masterful Lord Provost. Our Municipality is sometimes advised to imitate Glasgow in this matter of Municipal trading, and has up to now acted wisely in not following its example. In this connection the article of Mr. Taylor is well worth study as giving concisely and tellingly the faults of this new craze to municipalization.

THE CRIPPLES' KNIGHT.

SIR JOHN KIRK, who arrived in India yesterday by the mail steamer *China*, is not the hero of the Ragged School Union, whose knighting at Buckingham Palace a fortnight ago has aroused such enthusiasm at Home. When Reuter informed us of the unexpected accolading of John Kirk we expressed our doubts as to the unexpectedness of the honour, but added, "with entire confidence we may affirm that no titular honour conferred in this reign will be so generally applauded as the knighting of John Kirk." The truth of this surmise is attested by the great prominence given by the home papers to the incident. The public appreciation of the honour conferred upon John Kirk is reflected in the following excerpt from the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

The whole country will add the weight of its approval to the *accolade* which the King has been pleased to bestow upon the man of modest merit who is now Sir John Kirk. His Majesty possesses in a rare degree the royal gift of knowing exactly the right thing to do, and how and when to do it, and honour has seldom been conferred upon a more deserving recipient than the Ragged School child's friend. Men fight with other weapons and in other battles now than those of the days "when knighthood was in flower"; but a forty years' warfare waged for the souls and bodies of friendless little ones is a record for which the proudest knight that ever won and wore his spurs might well feel the prouder. The King's gracious act puts the coping stone of completeness upon a life's edifice of hard and worthy work.

But there is a humour in the knighting of John Kirk which has apparently escaped the vision of the Fleet Street scribes. It appears that the intended knighting of John Kirk was made the subject of a sort of plot between His Majesty and the philanthropic Marquess of Northampton, for John Kirk has always had Socialistic tendencies, and the Ragged School Union has from its inception been tinged with the cult of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Lord Northampton, therefore, knew that the tendering of a knighthood to John Kirk would be met with a polite refusal, so he arranged to take the friend of the cripples to receive the personal congratulation of the King on his forty years' work for the waifs, and then to get him accoladed out of hand. The plan seems to have succeeded admirably. It is true that when the King suddenly proposed to confer the knighthood John Kirk tried to wriggle out of it, but in the face of the King's determination to let the world know how he appreciated John Kirk's work, the cripples' friend could do nought but kneel—and rise a "Knight of the Shire." And however much Sir John Kirk may have been averse to the honour conferred upon him, he may like to know that his admirers all over the Empire are pleased that it was so. Our belief, by the way, that John Kirk could not have been a stranger to His Majesty was justified, for it now appears that the new Knight met the King and Queen at the People's Palace ten years ago. May Sir John Kirk long live to enjoy the appreciation of his King, his countrymen and —his cripples !

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

WITH the monsoon close upon us it is satisfactory to note that even now at the extreme end of the hot weather there is very little scarcity in the Presidency. Of the thirty-three divisions, from which reports are issued each week, none report serious hardship and only ten report that the water-supply is running short. At Surat the water in irrigation wells and tanks is almost dried up, but there is a sufficiency of fodder and drinking water. In Kanara certain parts round the Ankola, Haliyal and the Honavar talukas are finding a scarcity of drinking water and prices have risen by over thirty-four per cent. and much the same is reported from scattered places in East and West Khandesh. Nasik too is not in a position to withstand, without concern, any delay in the monsoon and Ahmednagar reports two places where the drinking water-supply is failing and the irrigation supply practically exhausted. Poona has not suffered as much as seemed likely to be the case six weeks ago, being in a far better state than its southern neighbour Satara whence comes news of an insufficiency of drinking water at Khanapur, Tasgaon and Khatav with high prices ruling for grain. In Bijapur irrigation tanks and wells are drying up, but the condition of the cattle is good and the fodder supply sufficient. The other reports show that a slight delay in the arrival of the monsoon will not be seriously felt and under the present weather conditions the Presidency can claim to have passed the worst time of the year in a singularly fortunate way.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer, *Oriental*, with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant, arrived at Aden at 8 a. m., on Thursday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, *Trieste*, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 6th instant. The same Company's steamer *Africa*, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The steam pilot vessel "Fraser" was due at her station off the Sandheads yesterday, to reopen wireless communication as before.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June.

DURING the trial at Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, of the nineteen natives accused of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Veal, in the rebellion, one witness said that before the murder a native had prayed for strength to conquer the Whites, and that the rebels were doctored to protect them against the bullets of the troops.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

CRICKET BY CRICKETERS.

BOWLING AND THE SPORTING WICKET,

BY
A. E. KNIGHT.
(*Author of "The Complete Cricketer," &c.*)

The monotony of long scoring and the increasing dislike with which the drawn unfinished game is regarded have been the sources of innumerable suggestions for cricket reform. On the whole, as was perhaps to be expected, these suggestions have been more enthusiastically received by the reflective cricketer in the Pavilion and the Press Box than by the active player. The latter, like the second of Mackay's three preachers, too rarely appreciates the restlessness of reform, being quite happy enough "as ye are."

The widespread feeling against change in the implements of the game has hitherto negatived various ideas of narrowing the bat, or heightening or broadening the wicket, and the adverse verdict of the minor counties has probably disposed of the suggested extension of the leg-before-wicket rule, a reform which had behind it the hopes of much past experience and of many able players.

One paramount suggestion has, however, entirely seized the modern mind. Your wickets are far too good, it is urged ; this long and careful preparation degrades the game into an industry; away with your "artificial" wicket; offer the bowler greater facilities ; ease his heart-breaking task. The return-to-nature enthusiast is familiar enough in the region of economics and of food reform, but it is curious to find him fastening his hold on cricket in the one country where a most suitable climate is repeatedly restoring the balance of power.

HEROIC CRICKET.

It is a very human habit to scent degeneracy in progress, and those who look upon cricket as a game in which the bruising of ribs and the blacking of eyes have no part, are thought of as timid souls who lack the stamina of the old-time heroes. It is true, of course, as some poetic Job has lamented that

"Their legs weren't all padding
Nor their arms all wadding ;
And they didn't mind a few stingers
And they never wore Indiarubber fingers."

The delightful heroes of old were, in a very literal sense, "scorners of the ground," and it is not to be doubted that, in facing really fast bowlers on rough pitches, they exhibited an amount of pluck greater than that called forth by meeting a Cotter on a perfect wicket. As a school for physical courage merely, cricket perhaps does not now rival the primitive game where knuckles freely bled, but whoever has stood mid-off to a punishing batsman on a chilly day in early May, or fields at point when a well-set player cuts ball after ball at his shins, will still be disposed to believe that the game teaches coolness and discipline and courage no less than a greater skill.

This supposed decadence of modern stamina was rather rudely exposed some half dozen years ago. Many old players had told us how the running out of their mighty hits had left them panting and unprepared to face the succeeding delivery of the bowler. It was urged that the easy boundary contributed to modern scoring. To test this idea in 1900 a net was fixed at Lords to form the boundary line and the running out of all hits ordained. The agile sound-winded modern enjoyed this accessory and displayed none of the disordered symptoms peculiar to the statuesque rotundity of previous generations of players. The score simply mounted apace.

TRUE WICKETS AND FINE PLAY.

I do not agree that billiard table wickets are to be deplored. The poking, pottering batsman is a sore stumbling block, but the game is a much more brilliant and entertaining one to spectator no less than to player, when a well prepared wicket is to be had. The true wicket favours batsmen only in the sense that it provides a normal pace and rise of the ball, and upon this assurance finished style and real brilliance depend.

There are exceptional batsmen, of whom Ranjitsinhji is the most remarkable, who never exhibit so supreme a skill and daring as when they glance to the boundary deliveries which, uninterrupted, might well have broken the head. These exceptions of innate genius notwithstanding, the confident and clever play is scarcely to be looked for on treacherous dangerous ground. Chance and luck are conceded abnormal power on such pitches, for when one ball rears head high and another creeps and shoots, the wild oats of profligate slogging are sure to be sown. If, as far as may be, you would eliminate luck—personality is the real factor, so one need never fear its utter abolition—you cannot make a wicket too good.

Personally, I believe that if you spoil the beauty of battiug you destroy the beauty of the game from a spectator's point of view. The subtle delicacies of great bowling are scarcely to be appreciated from the ring. I am however very far from thinking of the bowler as a mere feeder of the batsman. I do not think that great bowling has ever feared the most perfect wicket. Nay, on uncertain grounds, so often does the ball do something which the bowler did not anticipate nor desire, that I believe a real bowler would prefer to prove his superiority under conditions which relatively favour batsmen.

The bowler to whom his art is both experimental and intuitive has never depended upon the pitch for his wickets, or rather in only a minor degree has he been dependent. It is never true to say that scoring is a simple matter against good bowling on good wickets. Men like Lohmann and Alfred Shaw had such a fecundity of device that they were repeatedly persuading batsmen that the ball was anywhere but at the spot played for. Their accuracy was in no sense mechanical, they never confessed their inability to hit the wicket by bowling a mere off theory to test the batsman's patience. They, not the wicket, repeatedly put bat men in difficulties. And when the wicket did afford assistance, batsmen were simply helpless before them.

HEAD BOWLING.

If we persuade our bowlers that either legislation or weather must come to their aid, we shall tend to discourage the growth of bowling based upon careful thought and keen judgement, upon a true command of the ball, in favour of bowling based upon pace and mechanical accuracy. We look too much at the pitch, our bowlers expect far too much from it. The great bowler beats batsmen mysteriously in the air, one knows not why or how. Australian wickets are uniformly perfect and it is to this fact that on a general average the Australian bowler is ahead of his English colleague. A granite wicket, no closure law to ease his toil or that of the fieldsmen. Slackness is at his own risk. He simply has to get men out.

Some years ago the late Mr. Ford dreamed a dream of a patent wicket. The pitch was not of turf but of a special composition, unaffected by sun and rain, springy and elastic, permitting break without bump, increasing the difficulties of batsmen but not to such an extent that skill was misplaced. Such a wicket would not differ greatly from a matting wicket, which, although varying in pace and quality according to the soil upon which the matting is laid upon grass in Capetown, upon hard rolled red sand at Johannesburg—may always be said to help the bowler reasonably and to tend to create a more resourceful type of batting. In England however the ill prepared wicket, unhappily and unfairly labelled "sporting," facilitates kick and bump rather than break. Hence it favours pace and strength rather than subtle variation and thoughtful device.

Pace will always possess some amount of terror, for though in our youth we can sing with Mr. Lucas—

"O to face fast bowling
On a perfect wicket !
He has lived his moment
He has plumed delight !

later on our O ! is a little less happy.

The express bowler will always strike fear in many, will always get some of us out ere we are in. To deteriorate wicket conditions is, however, to unduly favour the human catapult, and by rendering bowling a less exalted task, to diminish some of the finest flavour of the game. Without great bowling there can be no great batting, without a good wicket there cannot be the highest development of either. That subtle and exquisite art of "timing," the absolute sympathy of hand and eye which is the founda-

©COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

tion of modern batting, has as its counterpart the equally delicate command of the ball possessed by the great bowlers of history. Who should say that there are not giants now, or that the bowler has reached the limit of his power ?

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

It would be interesting to trace historically the development of batting and of bowling in relation to the gradual improvement in the wicket conditions. No doubt in so complete a matter it is hard to discern cause from effect, great batting being necessarily correlative of great bowling. A batting genius will compel alterations in bowling tactics and a bowling genius will compel the great batsmen to alter his game in order to meet a new form of attack. It is true in the main, however, as the popular phrase has it, that "bowling makes the batting." The present shape of our cricket bats and indeed of our wickets is the outcome of the "length" bowling—the bowling of what we now term a good length ball—which, towards the middle of the 18th century, replaced the all-along-the-ground deliveries. Batting became a far more glorious art with the advent of the wonderful potter David Harris.

He compelled men to get to the pitch of a ball on pain of bruised knuckles, and in so doing taught them the virtue of defence. So batting gradually became more than the lusty slogging of the natural man. The perfect Australian wickets reverse, I think, this usual procedure. In the Commonwealth the bowler, getting practically no help from the pitch, has been obliged to beat men in the air, while fielding too becomes there of a higher importance. The perfect wicket conditions, largely owing of course to a favourable climate, and the batting, operate to force upon a bowler the very highest standards of his art. Our uncertain climate is always reversing the balance of power, and I see no reason for reversion to the primitive habit of letting the bowler choose his wicket. It is because so many under-estimate the possibilties of power in the bowler, or are perhaps unduly influenced by the idea of cricket as a playing spectacle merely, that they urge the need of helping him.

Mr. Marsham, the Kent captain, has said that his team will try to score at the rate of 150 an hour now. It is true it was an after dinner utterance but the applause which greeted it demonstrates how little is really thought of bowling if such heroic batsmanship is felt to be ideal. As one read the speech one thought of a performance of the late Alfred Shaw. In 1894, after years of absence from county cricket, the veteran appeared for Sussex at the Oval. On a perfect wicket he bowled between 40 and 50 overs for 60 runs and obtained seven wickets, the Surrey total meanwhile reaching up to 360 ! Of this I am fully persuaded that against first class bowling only the very greatest of batsmen possess many scoring strokes. Such rapid scoring as Mr. Marsham hopes to achieve must be phenomenal and, one must add, against phenomenally bad bowling. When Richardson bruised one's thigh and Lockwood rapped hard at your fingers you admired the skill which on splendid wickets could so put devil into the ball. On any wickets but the best such men would be little better bowlers than against possessed of pace, and batsmanship would demand a quite acrobatic agility.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

The Close of the Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 6.

Now at last we have really come to the end of the Mahableshwar season of 1907. People are going down every day. Those who have already booked their seats in motors are all right, but an unfortunate person who has not already done so cannot now get a seat. The road is filled with motor-cars, phaetons, tongas and long strings of bullock-carts loaded with luggage of all sorts. A good many people were put to great inconvenience by not getting bullock-carts, which they had previously ordered and relied upon, until one or two days late, the reason being that Government House required 250 carts, and these were taken by the local officials irrespective of whether they were already engaged or not. I heard of one lady whose carts were thus taken, who wrote and requested that her carts might be sent back to her, and, needless to say, she got them all right ; but in most cases people had to grin and bear it, and I heard many grumbles.

His Excellency the Governor left on Monday for Khandesh before going to Poona, and the Government House Staff left the same day for Ganeshkhind. General Sir Archibald Hunter is still here and goes down to Poona on the 12th. So many people have gone down now that the C[ommon] wears a very desolate and deserted appearance, as there are very few people left to play Tennis or Golf.

The last event of the season was the "At Home" given at the Club after dinner last Monday. Professor O. V. Muller and Mr. Basil Lang, with about forty people came and we all played "Progressive Hearts" and spent a most amusing and enjoyable evening. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Roper very kindly presented three prizes. A pair of beautiful Japanese vases, for the best lady, was won by Mrs. Denny with the low score of 136 ; Lt. Edgerley was second and Lady Brooks third. A handsome silver bowl for the best man's score, was won by Colonel R. F. Anderson with 127, closely followed by Mr. Tillard and Mr. Wickham ; and a pretty little silver tray for the player with the biggest and worst score fell to Mrs. Clarke. Several of the leading scores were very close, particularly amongst the men, and Colonel Anderson only carried off the prize by a margin of a very few points. Twelve hands were played and the game was productive of much amusement, the various ups and downs of fortune experienced by some were extraordinary, and Fate, the jade, played many a sorry trick. Two hands only before the end Mr. Wickham looked a winner all over and was leading by a large number of points, but in those two hands he got deluged with hearts and could not get nearer than third ultimately, 6 points behind the winner.

Professor O. V. Muller was responsible for organising the evening and did it with his accustomed success, and I heard the opinion expressed freely that it was quite one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season, and we all felt that we owed the Professor and our other kind host, Mr. Basil Lang, a deep debt of gratitude for our enjoyment, not forgetting to mention Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Roper who so kindly presented the prizes for which we competed.

The Gymkhana Club here is in a bad way financially just now. The Club proper only supports Tennis and Badminton and the Gymkhana runs the Races, Polo, Golf and Sticks. Most of its funds come from the races, and this year as you know these and the Polo tournament fell throught, thereby reducing the income considerably, but at the end of the season there was a deficiency of some Rs. 1,200. The Hon. Secretary, Major Bannerman, sent round the hat, and everyone responded well, but this seems to be an unbusinesslike way to have to keep a Club going and it is hard to tell what the ultimate fate of the Mahableshwar Gymkhana will be.

People who have already gone down are missing quite the best part of the weather which is now at its best. The sky has been cloudy and overcast for some days and there have been one or two slight showers, but on the other hand it is delightfully cool and there is now a nip and freshness in the air, which was not perceptible earlier and which makes walking a real pleasure. The only drawback is the mist which is so thick in the evenings and early mornings that it is almost a fog, and it is difficult to find one's way even along a road. It is terribly damp and wetting. We are all sorry that the season has come to an end and that one pleasant time is over till next year ; Mahableshwar is a place that grows on one, and once a visitor always a visitor. It is delightful to come back year after year and go round all the old views, which seem the same, and yet not the same, for there is always something better and grander in them, and one can never tire of Arthur's Seat which is the best of all, or the lovely drive round the head of the Blue Valley. And these are not the only ones ; but to enumerate all the beauties of the place would take far more ink and paper than I possess. Dear Mahableswar, with its picnics and dances, the picturesque red roads and the graceful bamboo jungle; there is no other Hill Station in the country to equal it, and in saying "Au Revoir" for 1907 it is with the heartfelt wish that I may be spared to spend many more hot weathers here, to share its delights and chronicle its doings ; and so, once more "Au Revoir !"

THE Act to provide for the control by the Inspector General of Police of the administration of the Madras City Police has received the assent of H. E. the Governor of Madras and H. E. the Viceroy.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

MR. MORLEY ON THE SITUATION.

LORD MINTO'S ADMINISTRATION.

ARMY CHARGES AND CHANGES.

NATIVES AND THE COUNCILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Speaking on the Indian Budget, Mr. Morley said that there were one or two topics of supreme interest and importance, for which he bespoke the patient consideration of the House.

He dwelt on the dangers of misjudgment, both here and in India. This was the first occasion, he said, when British democracy was brought directly face to face with the Indian Government, with all its difficulties and complexities and subtleties. One of the most difficult experiments ever tried in human history was, whether one could carry on a Personal Government along with free speech and the free right of public meeting.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Morley said that he wished to take the House into his confidence; but he desired that the House would realise that what was said would be heard thousands of miles away, by those whom he reluctantly called our enemies. That being so, he argued in favour of reserve of statement.

He expressed satisfaction at the reduction of the Salt Tax.

In summing up the Indian Budget, he said that the end of all was that India's financial position was sound, and that she had splendid security to offer for loans.

ARMY CHARGES.

Dealing with Army Charges, Mr. Morley announced that a Committee had been appointed, which would begin work in the autumn, upon the question of the proportion of the charges to be borne by the War Office and India. Lord Justice Romer would be Chairman and Lord Welby would be a Member of the Committee. The third Member was as yet unselected. There would be two representatives for both India and the War Office.

Mr. Morley said that he was considering the appointment of a Commission to enquire on the spot into the work of Centralisation in India, and how the system and mischief thereof might be abated.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

He had answered a Despatch from the Viceroy regarding reforms in the Administration, and was now awaiting draft proposals from the Viceroy.

Mr. Morley said that he hoped that the Committee's labours would result in devising some schedule for regulating the proportion of the charges which would do justice to both the British and Indian tax-payer. The Indian Budget, he said, was a prosperity Budget.

THE AMIR.

Referring to the Amir, Mr. Morley said that the Imperial Government instructed the Viceroy on no account to open political questions with the Amir, and that, as a result, our relations with the Amir, who was a most important person, were on a far better footing than would have been reached by a formal premeditated arrangement.

ARMY REFORMS.

With regard to the Army, Mr. Morley said that he had come to the conclusion that improved equipment was required. Certain changes were necessary in the location of troops in order to secure better training. Special military expenditure must continue for some years; but every estimate would be vigilantly scrutinized both at Home and in India. The pressure of facts made it impossible for any Government to acquiesce in risks being taken in India in view of Frontier contingencies, to say nothing of the internal conditions in India.

LORD MINTO'S ADMINISTRATION.

Referring to criticisms on Lord Minto, Mr. Morley said that some people forgot that when he became Viceroy, Lord Minto did not quite come to a haven of peace and serenity. There had been no supineness or facilitation on the part of the Indian Government.

While sincerely regretting, he was obliged to refer to the so-called Fuller episode. He paid a tribute to Sir Bampfylde Fuller's abilities, honourableness, and self-control. But, he asked, did anybody maintain that if a Lieutenant-Governor says that he will resign unless he has his own way, the Supreme Government of India is bound to refuse to accept his resignation. The Viceroy assured him that the whole atmosphere of Bengal had improved since Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation. He would say that Lord Minto's action was justified, without prejudice to Sir Bampfylde Fuller's prospects.

PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

Mr. Morley recounted the events in the Punjab. The causes, he said, were plague, unfavourable seasons, and the Colonisation Act. Lord Minto refused to be frightened by the foolish charge of pandering to the agitation, and had refused his assent to the Act. But the Bill had become a weapon in the hands of sedition-mongers. Nevertheless, the facts were against the suggestion that the movement in the Punjab was agrarian and not political.

Mr. Morley said he would make no apology whatever for not prosecuting Lajpat Rai. Prosecution would simply have advertised his propaganda. The speeches of Counsel were often as harmful as the original utterances. When prisoners were released after their imprisonment, they went in triumphant processions through the streets; and, suppose that a single Native Regiment sided with the rioters, a blaze might be kindled with dire results.

OFFICIAL INFLUENCE WEAKENING.

After a reference to Bengal and Assam, Mr. Morley quoted shrewd and experienced officers as saying that the influence of European officers over the population had fallen. There was less sympathy between the Government and the people.

The doctrine of administrative efficiency had been latterly overdone. Our administration would be much more popular if it were less efficient and more elastic. The District Officer was overworked and forced into merely official relations with his district. The less regular system of earlier days was better for the maintenance of personal influence.

Mr. Morley said that he did not think his language would be misunderstood by the admirable men thousands of miles away, but the danger was the creation of a Government of Bureaucratism, competent, industrious, and faithful, but likely to become mechanical, lifeless, and soulless.

No pains would be spared to improve our relations with the Native States, which are a safety-valve He would endeavour to make them independent in matters of administration.

INDIANS IN ADMINISTRATION.

The existence of educated Indians—though an infinitesimal fraction—made all the difference; and it was not surprising that they wanted a share in the Administration. But they were incapable of working the elaborate machine of the Indian Government.

The public in India were awaiting the results of the Viceroy's Reform Despatch. The Imperial Government thought that sedition should not suspend the reforms. Suspension would be construed as cowardice.

Regarding the reforms, a draft had been framed by the Indian Government, in conformity with the instructions of the Imperial Government, and would be sent Home and be presented to Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS ENLARGED.

The Government approved of the establishment of an Advisory Council of notable people, which would elicit Indian opinion and diffuse information about the Government's intentions.

The reforms included the principle of a substantial enlargement of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and Provincial Councils. The details would be discussed with the Local Governments, but the official majority would be maintained.

"The time has now come," said Mr. Morley, "when the Secretary of State may safely and wisely nominate one or two Indian Members of the Council of India." He would not discuss the matter because it might be necessary to submit it to Parliament.

Mr. Morley emphasised the necessity of hearing the opinions of Indians, whose susceptibilities we were bound to respect. But he most vehemently and scathingly denounced people advocating our giving up India, which would result in anarchy and bloody chaos.

PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Mr. Morley mentioned that he had sent the answer to Lord Minto's Reform Despatch a fortnight ago.

Mr. Morley spoke for over two hours, but many passages of his speech were absolutely inaudible.

Earl Percy congratulated Mr. Morley on his firmness in dealing with the disorders. He sympathised with the view that Indians should be associated with the details of administration, but repudiated the possibility of Parliamentary institutions.

He approved the appointment of Indians to the Council of India.

Mr. Hardy moved a resolution, requesting the appointment of a Royal Commission or Select Committee to enquire into the causes of unrest in India. There was, he said, an uneasy feeling in England that the causes of the troubles might have been avoided with a little care, and that in some cases the troubles were the outcome of methods alien to the spirit of Englishmen. All the troubles, he declared, would have been saved if to-day's reforms had been announced five years ago.

Mr. Mason said the adoption of the resolution would be regarded in India as a successful result of the agitation and would lead to its renewal.

Continuing the discussion on the Indian Budget, Sir H. Cotton, speaking in support of Mr. Hardy's motion, said that Mr. Morley's statement was a disappointing one, with redeeming features.

He was opposed to the appointment of the Decentralisation Commission, because the Local Governments were all petty despotisms.

The Government, he said, had ignored and treated the Indian National Congress with contempt until educated Indians were beginning to think that constitutional agitation was useless.

THE INDIAN DR. CLIFFORD.

Lajpat Rai, said Sir Henry, was a religious reformer. His position in India was somewhat similar to that of Doctor Clifford in England, while Ajit Singh was guilty of the gravest sedition. The two were as far apart as the poles.

Mr. Hobhouse said nobody was entitled to complain of constitutional agitation, but a diversion of the agitation to an unconstitutional form might be a valid reason for refusing demands which the Government might otherwise be able to grant.

In the circumstances, he said, it would be unwise to grant the enquiry.

Nobody, he continued, doubted Lajpat Rai's sincerity, but a gentleman of his ability was not carried away by excitement. Lajpat Rai knew perfectly well what he was doing in promoting such agitation, and must be prepared to take the consequences.

Mr. O'Donnell talked the motion out.

The galleries of the House of Commons were largely occupied by Indians, and the Maharajahs of Bikanir and Alwar were in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

No official information is yet available here to supplement the necessarily incomplete summary of Mr. Moloy's statement in Parliament to-day. The details of the changes Mr. Morley alluded to as under report by the Government of India have still to be worked out. The tone adopted by Mr. Morley is most cordially welcomed in all circles here.

PRESS OPINIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The *Times* in a leading article says that Mr. Morley's language should shatter the fond hopes of the agitators.

The *Standard* congratulates him on his courageous and unanswerable defence of the Indian authorities.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that Mr. Morley will have the whole-hearted support of the Unionists and all intelligent Radicals.

The *Morning Post* welcomes the movement in the direction of decentralization.

The *Daily Mail* says that Mr. Morley has shown that the control of Indian affairs is in firm and wise hands.

The *Tribune* says that the force of Mr. Morley's defence of deportation must appeal to all and that neither in our own interest nor in that of the peoples of India can we dare play with danger.

The *Chronicle* says that Mr. Morley's prompt and vigorous action will commend itself to the British people.

The *Daily News* says that Mr. Morley's statement is received with mingled feelings and compares Indian with Russian methods.

The *Daily News* adds, however, that England owes Mr. Morley honour for his courage to persist in reforms.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Britain's Withdrawal Probable

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Seaverns, said that the Government has intimated to the signatories of the Sugar Convention that it considers the limitation of the sources from which sugar can enter Britain to be inconsistent with our declared policy and incompatible with the interests of consumers and manufacturers. It was consequently impossible for the Government to continue the penalisation of bounty-fed sugar, and we were prepared to withdraw from the Convention at the earliest possible moment; and if the contracting States preferred to exempt Britain, by a supplementary Protocol, from her obligation of imposing the penal provision, this would render notice of withdrawal unnecessary.

POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon Municipality Dissolved.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The dissolution of the Lisbon Municipality has been decreed, and it will be replaced by a Commission under the presidency of a peer of the realm.

This is connected with the political crisis, which, in some quarters, is described as dynastic.

SIR H. McCALLUM.

Departure from Natal.

DEMONSTRATIVE FAREWELL.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Sir H. McCallum has left Durban for England. He received a most hearty and popular farewell.

FIGHTING IN THE YEMEN.

Turkish Troops Defeated.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Advices from the Yemen state that Arabs have severely defeated six Battalions of Turkish troops near Sana.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

On a Visit to England.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The King and Queen of Denmark have left Copenhagen on a visit to England.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Advance on Wages Conceded.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

A conference has been held between representatives of the Cotton Masters and men in Manchester. It was agreed that a five per cent. advance on wages should be conceded, but the Masters were of opinion that it would be necessary to curtail the production.

THE OAKS.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The result of the Race for the Oaks is :—

Glass Doll	1
Laomedis	2
Lady Harty	3

AJIT SINGH.

Removed Out of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

Ajit Singh was taken by the R. I. M. S. *Fraser* to the Sandheads and transferred to the steamer *Guide* which sailed for Rangoon on Thursday.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

It is rumoured that a punitive police will be shortly posted at Dewangan, Bakshigan, and other disturbed areas.

THE RED PAMPHLET.

Arrest of Munshi Ibrahim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

Proceedings have been started under Section 108 of the Indian Penal Code, in connection with the Red Pamphlet.

Munshi Ibrahim, of Bengapara, Netrakona, was arrested on the 5th and released on bail for Rs. 1,000. The enquiry is fixed for the 12th instant.

LATE DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL.

Karachi Steamer Delayed by the Cyclone.

The Presidency Postmaster informs us :—

The Outward English Mail Steamer to-day is being detained at Bombay owing to the late arrival of the Karachi Mails in consequence of Cyclonic Weather there.

Correspondence for Europe, &c., may, therefore, be posted at the General Post Office, until 7 a.m., on Sunday the 9th instant, and at any of the Town Sub-Post Offices up to 6 p. m. on Saturday the 8th idem.

No late fee will be charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 7.

Owing to the cyclone of yesterday the Outward English Mail steamer was unable to proceed to Bombay last evening. The English Mails from Karachi and the Persian Gulf were despatched by a land route at 8-37 this morning in charge of the steamer Sorters, and the Postmaster-General in Bombay has been requested to detain the P. and O. Mail steamer till their arrival.

The maximum detention of 24 hours is specially provided for in the event of the Karachi Mails not arriving up to time.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, JUNE 7.

The cyclone on Wednesday night and Thursday did considerable damage. The town lighting is wrecked, many buildings are unroofed and otherwise damaged, notably the Port Trust godowns, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon's and Messrs. Graham and Co's. sheds, also the Gymkhana and the Scotch Kirk.

Most of the telegraph and telephone wires are down and communications interrupted. The sea breached the Queen's Road and the Napier Mole Causeway in several places.

On the water things were much worse. Fully half of the harbour craft were sunk and few escaped damage. The Mail steamer could not take in the mails and had to run to sea for safety as had also the I. T. S. "Patrick Stewart," the Shah liner "Xema" and the British India steamer "Goalpara" collided, moorings having given way. But the damage done was not great. Another British India steamer the "Bezwada" had a narrow escape from being dashed on to the Merewether Pier. The steamers "Kilchattan" and "Silverdale" were blown away from their berths No. 6 and No. 7 across the harbour and were in great peril of destruction. The "Silverdale" was eventually got under control and is now safely moored at her berth; but the "Kilchattan" is ashore across the Baba Groin and is in some considerable danger, all efforts to refloat her having hitherto proved unavailing.

The large quantities of wheat and seeds lying ready for export suffered considerably from the rain and Kemari reeks with the stink of rotting grain. The railroad also has been damaged and export business is therefore temporarily at a standstill.

The total loss is estimated at one to two lakhs on land and five to ten lakhs in the harbour.

The "Kilchattan's" risk the death-roll has not yet been ascertained. The weather is now fine and salvage operations are being conducted with energy. Great indignation is felt at the failure of the Meteorological Department to give due warning of the danger. The wind blew first from the South-East and worked round to South and South-West, when the cyclone disappeared. At its height the gale had been at from seventy to eighty miles an hour.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A Year's Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The administration report of railways in India for the calendar year 1906 has been published by the Railway Board. The report deals with a number of important matters but many have already been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay during the Budget debate.

The report shows that during the year 1906, the miles of line opened to traffic were 792, bringing the total mileage up to 29,097 miles, of which 15,548 were of standard gauge, 12,149 of metregauge and 140 of special gauge for which the actual capital outlay from the commencement on all the open lines and lines partly open amounted to, at the close of the year, 3,794 lakhs of Rupees.

In 1906, the following were added to the rolling stock:—Engines 230; coaches 791, and wagons 4,316; while subsequent to 31st December the provision of 65 engines, 114 coaches and 2,888 wagons were authorised.

The gross earning of all Indian railways during the calendar year amounted to 4,412 lakhs of rupees compared with 4,168 lakhs in 1905. The financial result of the working of State and guaranteed railways for the year, after meeting the addition to the expenses of working, all charges for interest on capital outlay by State on the capital raised by companies and also annuity payments for railways purchased by State, was a net gain of 247½ lakhs.

This is the seventh year in succession in which there has been a surplus.

The report details with a number of important measures and events which have been considered and in some cases advanced a step during the year, including the construction of railways in Native States; communication between passengers and guard; the revision of Risk Notes in forms B and H with the object of imposing a larger measure of the liability on Railways; and the acceleration of the delivery of foreign mails in the Punjab; the adoption of the British standard sections of rails, strikes, and contracts.

As regards accidents on railways the report mentions that the total number of persons killed by causes beyond their own control was 59 against 23 and the number of injuries 364 against 270. A comparison between the number of passengers carried and killed shows that there was an average of one fatal casualty in 30 millions against one in 83 millions of persons travelling and an average of one in 1,188 millions against one in 3,300 millions, the number of miles travelled in 1906 and 1905 respectively. The total number of persons in railway employ at the close of the year was 4,79,284 of which 6,850 were Europeans, 9,326 Eurasians, and 4,63,108 natives. The police employed is provided by the Civil Department, the State bearing three-tenths and the railways seven-tenths of the expense.

On larger railways schools are provided and maintained at all centres where the number of children is sufficient to justify the employment of a teaching staff. The fees charged are graduated so as not to press too heavily on the poorer employes. The Government in the Educational Department allows certain grants towards the maintenance of schools and any deficit is made good from revenues of railway or from the fine fund. Where the number of employes is not large enough to justify the provision of a railway school and there already exists a public or private school in the town the schooling fees are borne wholly or in part by the Railway. The assistance thus given to employes is much appreciated and a proper standard of education is ensured by examination which is conducted yearly by Government Inspectors of Schools before a grant can be drawn. The number attending railway schools amounted at the close of 1906 to 6,898 children and 6,391 apprentices and workmen.

ALLOTMENT FOR INCOMPLETE WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned allotments, aggregating Rs. 99,160 for incomplete works to be executed by Civil Officers acting as Public Works disbursers during 1907-08. Of this amount Rs. 38,059 will be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, for the completion of works in his department, and Rs. 57,501 for the Jail Department.

GREAT FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Sitaram Building Partly Gutted.

TWO LAKHS INVOLVED.

DEFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.

A fire of great virulence broke out last night in "C" block of the Sitaram Building, near the Crawford Market. It was five minutes to nine that an alarm of fire was raised, and Inspector Taylor of the Bombay Police who was the first to be on the scene, communicated with the Bombay Fire Brigade, and within a few minutes of the time, the Fort and the Colaba Fire Brigade steamers arrived on the spot, quite ready to meet the emergency. But they were helpless to do anything though they were followed by the rest of the engines of the Fire Brigade under Mr. Nichols, as there was no water in the Municipal water pipes. The men of the Brigade had only to wait and watch. The flames spread up rapidly, as, till 9-45 o'clock, the water was not forthcoming from the pipes. This long delay of nearly fifty minutes gave the flames sufficient time to spread from one of the shops of the ground-floor to the roof of the building, two storeys high. Had it not been for this delay in getting the full water pressure, the fire could have been possibly confined to the ground-floor only.

Flames were first seen issuing from a shop called "Fancy Piece-goods and Miliinary Mart" on the ground-floor of the "C" block of the Sitaram building. The shop was then closed and had to be forced open. It took very little time for the flames to consume the shop as it was stored with piece-goods of all kinds. Close by this shop was the Deccan Stores, and the shop of Messrs. Paleker and Co., who sells seeds and garden implements. These shops, along with that of Messrs. Antia and Company formed the ground-floor of the "C" block. All these four shops were hopelessly gutted. The flames soon reached the ceiling, and caught in their grip the "Kashmiri Hindu Hotel," which occupied the first and the second storeys of the building. Of course the whole Sitaram Building was vacated on the first alarm of the fire, and thus any loss of life was prevented. The Sitaram Building is made up of four blocks, each separated by a lane in the form of an archway, and it could safely be said that had it not been for this device of its architect, the whole Sitaram Building would have been burnt down last night. It was from these lanes that the Fire Brigade were enabled to confine the fire to the "C" block only. It was apparent that a great part of the pressure of the water was wasted by the defective hose-pipes which leaked considerably.

The Sitaram Building is known as the "cursed building" amongst the Hindus. Last night's fire was the third fire in the building after its recent collapse. In connection with the Sitaram Building the following story is told:—Years ago, there was a Hindu Temple on the site of the road where the Sitaram building stands. It was proposed by one of the Sitarams to construct a bar near by. The Hindus strongly objected to this but their objection was disregarded and a bar was brought into existence near the sacred precincts. The Hindus poured their curses on the Sitaram building and since then those "curses" seem to have been pretty nearly fulfilled. However, this is merely a story, told and believed only by the superstitious.

For nearly an hour-and-a-half the fire burnt furriously. During this time, two storeys of the "C" block came down with a heavy crush on the ground floor, and soon the whole block was a mass of burning wood and bricks.

To penetrate into that block was an impossibility from the very outset, as the flames had in their grip the four shops and the first floor before a copious supply of water could be found handy to play upon the fire. The "B" block, which was close to the block on fire, was the famous "Sirdar Griha," where Native Chiefs generally put up during their short sojourn in this city. Happily the "Griha" was saved from destruction. The "D" block which contained a Japanese silk and curios shop, owned by Messrs. Kiku and Company, was also saved from the fire. The fire was brought completely under control within an hour's time of its outbreak.

Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, visited the scene of the conflagration. Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was also present there soon after hearing of the fire and remained on the scene till a late hour, giving needful orders to prevent the public from obstructing the Fire Brigade men in their work. Had it not been for the prompt readiness with which Mr. Phillips supervised the police work, the task of fighting against the flames would have been a very fearful one, as the crowd, which had gathered there by thousands, knew no bounds in their excitement to see the fire. Superintendents Nolan and Flanagan, Inspectors Jones, Morris, Taylor, Henry, Hussan, Shaw, Baldwin, Fuller and others were also present and assisted the Fire Brigade men.

Neither the cause of the fire nor the damage done by it could be ascertained. But the damage is estimated at a little over two lakhs of rupees. The shops and the building are said to have been insured.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Major H. Austin, R. E., is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Intelligence Branch, Army Head-Quarters.

Lieut.-Grylls, 19th Punjabis, is transferred to 52nd Sikhs.

Major Stephens, Brigade Major, Jhansi Brigade, is transferred as Brigade Major Poona Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. Cawood, 7th Lancers, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Captain Farrington Roche and Ingham, Royal Garrison Artillery, are posted to the Home establishment on promotion.

Consequent on the abolition of the Chief Engineers of Commands the following changes in Military Works Services are ordered :—Colonel Dickie, Officiating Chief Engineer, Northern Command, is reposted to Peshawar Division as Commanding Royal Engineer. and Colonel Stanton, Officiating Chief Engineer, Eastern Command, is reposted to Rawalpindi Division.

Lieut.-Colonel Dallas will officiate as Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona Division, *vice* Colonel Ghimic on leave and Colonel Biggs will officiate as Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow Division *vice* Colonel Blunt on leave.

Lieut.-Colonel Cregan is posted as Assistant Commanding R. E., Abbottabad.

Lieut.-Colonel Dundee is posted Assistant Commanding R. E, Peshawar.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut. Heneage, "S" Battery, R. H. A., and Lieut. Webber, "J." Battery, R. H. A.

BICYCLE THEFTS.

Conviction of O'Grady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 7.

The trial of O'Grady, a European who was recently arrested in Poona for criminal breach of trust in respect to a bycycle he had hired from Messrs. Patel and Company of Bangalore, was concluded to-day before Mr. P. L. Moore the District Magistrate.

O'Grady was a member of the Star Vaudeville Company which visited Bangalore ten months ago, and was recently employed as a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway.

O'Grady was found guilty and was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or 15 days' further imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON MALABAR COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

The Madras Government have directed that a lighthouse proposed to be constructed on Sacrifice Rock in Malabar district should be on Cota Point on the main land and not on the rock itself.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

EXIT DEVOLUTION.

The Situation in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

A DAY or two after the introduction of Mr. Birrell's Irish Council Bill I met in London a well-known Judge from the sister isle, and asked him whether the measure with all its shortcomings from a Nationalist's point of view would be accepted by his countrymen. He looked at me as if I were an offender at the bar about to be subjected to durance vile for contempt of Court, and when he had recovered from his astonishment at being asked such a question said :—"Of course it will be accepted. The Irish are not fools. They will take your Bill and then ask for more." I was nevertheless sceptical and the sequel proves the fact that lookers on see most of the game. Unionists, generally in Ireland, did not seem to realize what was passing under their noses, and even the well-informed Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, writing the day before Mr. Birrell's Bill was contemptuously kicked into the Liffey, said that "the general impression is that the Convention will accept the Bill subject to large amendments." The action of the largest Convention ever held in Ireland is no doubt a check for the Government, a misfortune for Mr. Birrell the undertaker, as he is being called, and a vexation to Sir Antony MacDonnell, but the persons who suffer the greatest loss of prestige are Mr. John Redmond, Mr. John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor. Mr. Healy, who scores heavily, may have been inaccurate when he said that, as finally drafted, the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary wanted to drop the Bill altogether but the three Irish leaders named insisted upon its being presented to Parliament; but there is no doubt that they were consulted throughout and are as much responsible for its introduction as Ministers themselves. Mr. Healy, however, is wrong in saying that each draft—and Mr. Birrell has told us that the Bill was printed several times—was less favourable to the Nationalists than its predecessor, and this he attributed to the malign power of the creatures of Lord Rosebery in the Cabinet. This is all a mistake. The Bill, as ultimately agreed upon between the contracting parties, if I may so call them, was infinitely more to the liking of the Nationalist triumvirate than the original draft. This in fact was not to their liking at all and they declined to look at it. Although Mr. Redmond and his chief lieutenants have been overborne and had to put the best face on the matter on Tuesday, they were rather anxious to accept this instalment as a step to the larger policy, and especially because it clipped the claws of the enemy—the English Treasury. Mr. Redmond tried to shift the responsibility for this remarkable failure on to the shoulders of the influential authors of devolution—I wonder he did not call it *devilution*—he was not in favour of any half-way house, and so on; but he has delivered himself into the hands of Mr. William O'Brien and of Mr. Timothy Healy who will, we may be sure, lead him a pretty dance until the time comes for all the factions to unite against the English oppressors. Mr. O'Brien has already begun and in the current number of the *Irish People* thus lets himself go :—"The men who were responsible for the introduction of that measure have dashed to the ground the hopes of the Irish nation. Such a record of ruin and disaster cannot be found in the whole of our chequered history as has been compressed within the past four years. They have shattered to bits one of the greatest organizations which ever existed in Ireland. They have carried on a gross and systematic deception on the people. They have allowed themselves to become the unrewarded slaves of the Liberal party. . . . They have killed the United Irish League. They have broken the spirit of the people. They have caused apathy to spread from end to end of the land. They have utterly failed to put forward the slightest approach to a constructive programme. They have done nothing but make promises which were eventually falsified by the event." What will the Government do to recover the ground lost by Mr. Birrell's second disastrous effort in statesmanship? All their hopes now appear to be set on the coming Land Bill which it is hoped will result in rousing the country against the House of Lords. Perhaps their anticipations will be realised; perhaps they will not. Anyhow the One Man One Vote Bill, which I should have thought would appeal to more democrats than a measure chiefly of interest to the rural population, was almost unceremoniously thrown out by the House of Lords without so much as a single protest being raised from John O' Groats to Land's End.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AT EDINBURGH.

Sir A. Acland Hood says that his first feeling when he read the speech delivered by Mr Winston Churchill in Edinburgh last Saturday was disgust that the Under Secretary for the Colonies had ever been a member of the Unionist party. I am not sure that all the members of that party would agree with their Chief Whip, for atrocious as was the taste of some of the things Mr. Churchill uttered in the classic city of the North, it is the kind of thing that the mass of the electors want, and undoubtedly he is the greatest asset of the Liberal party at the present time. He was particularly severe on the ha'penny papers' declaring that Liberals have to confront a most powerful and a most unscrupulous newspaper organisation—which day by day in many thousands, even hundreds of thousands of copies at a time, perverts the truth, misrepresents every action and every motive of His Majesty's Government, and seeks to produce, by the basest methods, a reaction against Liberalism in all parts of the United Kingdom Later, in referring to the Colonial Premiers for abusing hospitality they found irksome and which one of them Mr. Deakin in express terms begs may not be renewed on another similar occasion, Mr. Churchill said that the demand for Preference made at the Conference "had been repeated day by day with strident clamour by the Tory party and the pothouse Press which supports them." Mr. Churchill has been repaid by the aforesaid Press in his own coin and now he finds himself referred to every morning as the Pot-boy of politics.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

"Worrying the man at the wheel" is the title which Mr. E. T. Reed in this week's *Punch* gives to a stern but wholly proper rebuke to the knot of M. P.'s whose action with regard to the troubles in India has disgusted all right-thinking people. Mr. Morley, in Mr. Reed's admirable drawing, is the man at the wheel while the persons who are depicted as worrying him are Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Willie Redmond and two others whose likenesses are not quite so unmistakable but who apparently are Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Lupton. Mr. Morley wears a sou'wester and an oilskin coat, the weather being what sailor's call dirty, and he looks as if he would for the time being like to send these troublesome passengers to join the martyr Lala Lajpat Rai. The letter-press below the picture is as follows :—"Mr. Morley bravely disregards the Sloppy Sentimentalists, the Pro-Rebels and the professionally Anti-British who among them would lose India in a week at the best of times. The House of Commons reassembled yesterday after the Whitsuntide recess and Mr. Morley was present, but it was to the Prime Minister that Sir Henry Cotton, whom I suppose Mr. Reed considers a Sloppy Sentimentalist, addressed his eager inquiry as to when the Indian Budget will be taken. He was invited to repeat the question on Monday and probably by the time this letter reaches Bombay the Secretary of State for India will have passed through the ordeal to which some of his [illegible] friends" are so anxious to put him. . . . ture to predict that he will emerge with flying colours but it is to be hoped that the members generally will attend *en masse* and not, when the division takes place,—if there be a division—leave him to the tender mercies of Sir H. Cotton and his friends. They nearly defeated him at the commencement of this Parliament and would doubtless like to repeat or improve upon that performance. But I do not think there is much chance of Mr. Morley finding himself in a minority when his policy is arraigned a fortnight or so hence. The feeling is all but universal that he would not have sanctioned extreme measures unless under dire necessity, and it has not been shaken by the telegram sent to the Congress organ reproducing Mr. Gokhale's views on the situation. By the way, Mr. Gokhale, I see, says that although Lala Lajpat Rai's aims and methods are strictly constitutional, his language is sometimes a trifle strong. Lala Lajpat Rai is not the only agitator whose language is sometimes a trifle strong. As a set-off to Mr. Gokhale's charge that the Government have "misjudged altogether the volume and character of the unrest in the Punjab," the British public have the very different version of the matter given in the remarkable article published by the *Times* on Wednesday from a correspondent who speaks with an authority which Mr. Gokhale, a Bombay man, can lay no claim. Judging from internal evidence he is a Punjab official now on furlough; at any rate his knowledge is up-to-date. He moreover writes in a calm dispassionate manner and though evidently an official or ex-official himself, does not say that officials can do no wrong. Indeed he frankly says that they often deserved to be attacked. But he draws the line between criticising an individual and bringing an indictment against a nation. What is now known as New India, the progressive party in the Indian Congress, is, he asserts, frankly anti-English. "Their leaders and their newspapers attack not only English officials, for English officials often deserve to be attacked, but they attack the whole English race, without distinction of right or wrong, of occupation or behaviour. To take a concrete case, the *Punjabi* newspaper in Lahore, of which the proprietor and editor are now in gaol, recently contained an article which said in so many words that all English women who go to dances go there for improper purposes. It would be hard to justify such language on any moral grounds, yet the prosecution of the *Punjabi* has been the object of hundreds of meetings of sympathy and of thousands of indignant speeches. The curious thing is that most educated Indians really believe that the *Punjabi* was badly treated and that the prosecution was an act of racial tyranny." That murder and outrage are now being openly preached, does not, he declares, "admit of dispute." It is a fact which must be accepted. The anti-English policy imported from Bengal hardly twelve months ago has, he says, been successful to an extent that no one could have dreamed. Precisely how the agitation was stirred up in the irrigation colonies is described, and he answers by anticipation arguments that will be heard in the Budget debate, when he points out that the Indian law provides no checks on the malcontent "who preaches murder and mutiny." "The present troubles," he proceeds, "will pass, for the Government must take strong measures if they are to remain a Government, but the racial feeling which has been stirred up will remain, and will not be forgotten by the existing generation of Englishmen, or of educated Indians, or of some of the patient, uneducated cultivators. The distrust and ill-feeling in the Colonies, which we do not deserve, will remain for years. The misfortune is that we must realize that the spirit of the Mutiny is not dead and that a very large proportion of the educated classes hate us."

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

It is all very well for Lord Ampthill to tell the National Indian Association, as he did yesterday, that it does not advertise sufficiently, but if he had had any experience in connection with such a Society he would realise the difficulty of interesting the public of England in Indian questions in normal times. Sixty years ago, Macaulay wrote that the subject of the great actions of our countrymen in the East is to most readers not only insipid but positively distasteful. The same thing is true to-day. However, the present troubles in India have aroused a certain amount of curiosity—it will not last long—and for that reason the annual meeting of the modest but useful little Society which would have died years ago but for Miss Manning's loving care and devotion, has probably for the first time in its existence been generally noticed in the press and has actually secured a half column report in the *Times*. The meeting was well attended and the speeches were not brilliant; they were eminently practical. Mr. J. G. Ritchie moved the adoption of the Committee's report and in the course of his remarks suggested that it would be a good thing if the Association could find suitable homes where Indian students could live during their stay in this country. I myself believe this to be a counsel of perfection though goodness knows that the lodgings at present occupied by Indian students are in many cases far from suitable. Colonel C. E. Yate in seconding the resolution drew attention to the increase of Indian Associates, from 18 to 67, and agreed that something should be done to place the supervision—the word is perhaps not very aptly chosen—of young Indians in London on a better footing. However, what Colonel Yate meant was not that our friends should be dragooned but that we should all try to make their lives here happier and more useful. The motion was supported by Mr. A. H. Khudadad Khan who spoke from the student's point of view of the advantages of the Association. The next resolution proposed by Mr. K. G. Gupta dealt with what Miss Manning always regarded as the principal work of the Association—the education of Indian women and girls and the promotion of social intercourse in India. Mr. Gupta observed that while he quite appreciated the Association's "At Home," he felt that more real good could be done by individuals who would afford opportunities to the students of seeing English home life by inviting them socially to their own houses. Mr. W. Coldstream, in seconding the resolution, read a letter from Calcutta saying that a Ladies' Branch of the Association has just been started there with a membership of 40 ladies. He hoped that the Association would add to its objects the promotion of a better understanding between the different classes of Indians themselves. Perhaps there was more than appears on the surface in Lord Ampthill's allusion to the risk of Indian students in our English cities and Universities falling into the hands of people who are "as disloyal to the Crown and Government of the country as any sedition-monger." There might be some difficulty in averting such a risk so far as London is concerned; but at Oxford and Cambridge an Indian student is *in statu pupillari* and it should be somebody's business there to prevent as far as possible his coming under bad influences of any kind.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER.

There is little I can say of special interest to Indian readers, respecting the late Sir Joseph Fayrer, beyond what has already been said by the *Times* in its notice of the death of this eminent man. He always struck me as another example of the fact I have so often observed of men who have risen to distinction, namely, the great advantages of a sea training, whatever business, profession or vocation you may follow in later life. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen was another and conspicuous example of the sort. "The Marines" are a great corporate illustration of the same fact, and the advantage of this naval training is that it makes all who receive it, what is so aptly phrased, "handy men." Both as a professional man, and that whether regarded as a surgeon or a physician, Sir Joseph was pre-eminently a handy man—always on the alert, always resourceful, always ready to take the best advantage of every opportunity, and always convincing, emphatic and successful. And in this way he was a great social as well as professional success. He was a strong character also, at once sympathetic and considerate, and resolute. No malingerer, whether by effrontery or subtlety ever got the better of him, and he never lost a patient from detaining him too long in India, or through refusing him an extension of sick leave at home. He had all the shrewdness of his race, as well as kindness,—

are threatening the Municipal Reform Councillors with all sorts of pains and penalties unless they amend their ways. According to the *Globe* the children in these nurseries of "subversive doctrine" are taught to sing :—

No saviours from on high deliver,
No trust have we in Prince or Peer;
Our own right hand the chains must shiver,
Chains of hatred, of greed and fear,
Ere the thieves will disgorge their booty,
And to all give a happier lot,
Each at his forge must do his duty,
And strike the iron when it's hot.
We're tricked by laws and regulations,
Our taxes strip us to the bone,
The rich enjoy the wealth of nations,
But the poor naught can call their own.

So much for the hymn book. Here is an extract from the catechism :—

What is a pauper ?—One who lives upon others while being able to work.

Are the rich class able to work ?—Yes ; because they are well cared for when young, and grow up strong.

But do they work ?—No, they consider it menial and beneath them.

Then they are paupers ?—Yes, because they live on others, and do no work, though capable.

Then there must be another reason, besides saving children from pauperism, why they do not want children of the common people to be fed and clothed by the nation ?—Yes.

What is the reason ?—They think that if the children of the working-men are fed and properly educated they would become more independent, and demand a better living wage.

It is not only with regard to the Socialist Sunday Schools that complaint is made against the majority, or rather their leaders. The latter, we are told, are lax, weak and dummies, while the Progressives "practically dominate the Council."

THE DRAIN FATALITY.

Expert Evidence.

Mr. G. F. Cualk, Acting Coroner, at the Morgue yesterday concluded an inquest concerning the death of three Hindu labourers who, while in a storm-water drain at Falkland Road on the 3rd instant, died of suffocation.

Mr. Nicholas Manyhen, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality, said that the drainage repairs in Falkland Road had been going on for the past two years. It was not usual to have wind-sails over manholes when drains were being repaired, but it was usual to have them when cleaning sewers. Where the occurrence took place, it was the oldest main storm-water drain in the city, and it might possibly accumulate poisonous gases. Very little sewage went through the drain where the men were at work, because they had stopped it up further south and diverted the sewage into a sewer. What came through was what leaked through the soil. It was a well-known theory that external atmospheric disturbance would affect the current of air in sewers and drains. On the afternoon of the 3rd instant there was an exceptionally high wind, and the fact that the men had been working in the drain during that day and for many days previously, the high wind might have tended to stop up a current in the drain, and to drain poisonous gases from some other part of the sewer where no one had been working. Wind-sails had to be put up only when cleaning sewers. In this case they were doing constructional work and it would be impossible in the present case to keep wind-sails in position without interrupting the tram service. The nearest bund was at Gol Pitha, which was about a quarter of a mile away. There might be a bund nearer. The witness himself had not been to see the bunds. There might have been a considerable leakage of sewage. There were rules as to the testing of sewers and drains when people had to go into them. The wind might drive poisonous gases through open man-holes or it might have the reverse effect : it might either go in or out. There were rules to the effect that air-pumps should be used when necessary. If the witness, theory was correct, he did not know if it would have improved matters. A wind-sail sent air down if there was a very strong breeze. If a wind sail had been erected, a strong current would have been forced down. If the wind-sail had been erected all day this fatality might not have happened.

Sorabji Pestonji, a subordinate in the Municipal Drainage Department, said that he had been six months in that department, and was in charge of the gang of labourers repairing the drain in Falkland Road. On the 3rd instant, the men worked till about 5 p. m. when they knocked off work and ascended, with the exception of Dhakoo Mahdu. The witness heard an alarm and went to the man-hole. He smelt some gas. He looked in the man-hole and saw Dhakoo lying across the drain. The witness got confused and shouted out to Mahadu but got no reply. The witness did not remember seeing Mahadu Murri there. He did not remember ordering him to go down. He was so much confused that he could not say what had happened. He had seen two or three instances of drain repairs during the last six months. He knew the instructions he had from his office to the effect that a drain should be tested before the employes descended into it, and he invariably put those instructions into operation. He had tested that drain on the day in question. He tested man-holes with paper. He tested them that morning and found the papers retained their colour. The witness did not tell anyone that he had not tested the drain. It was usual to have an air-sail there. There was an air-pump on that occasion on another work which was near : he referred to Khetwadi Lane. The witness did not use wind-sails because the man-holes were between the tram lines.

The following verdict was then returned by the jury :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by suffocation accidentally inhaled from asphaltic gases while repairing the storm-water drain in Falkland Road."

BOMBAY POLICE AND AMBULANCE WORK.

At the Central Police Office yesterday morning, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police, performed an interesting ceremony by presenting medals to officers and men of the Bombay Police, in accordance with the desire of the St. John's Ambulance Association. Amongst those present were Mr. George Lund, President of the Association, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and several others.

From a brief account of the work done by the Police squads, as given by Mr. Lund, it appeared that the result of the examination of the members of the Police Force in "First Aid to the injured" was very satisfactory, and the Association therefore wished that the deserving members of the Police Force be presented with medals. Mr. Lund requested Mr. Gell to make the presentation.

Before doing so Mr. Gell desired Mr. Lund to convey his best thanks to the Association for their recognition of the work of the policemen. They were very grateful to Mr. Lund for the beautiful shield which his generosity and zeal in the work of the Association had prompted him to present. The interest in the Ambulance work taken by the Police had been much fostered by the encouragement and guidance Mr. Lund had ever been anxious to give, and it must be a source of satisfaction to him to know that to his efforts principally was due the excellent Ambulance arrangements now existing in this city. Addressing the officers and men, Mr. Gell remarked that the efficiency they had arrived at showed how earnestly they took Ambulance work in hand. He trusted that the knowledge they had gained might be of the greatest use to their fellow creatures in the future. He was well aware that learning Ambulance work meant extra duty and the distinction they had achieved was, therefore, all the more to their credit. Mr. Gell then pinned silver medals on Sub-Inspectors Finan and Guider, and bronze medals on thirty-four native policemen.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Gell closed the proceedings.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, 22nd June at 12 noon.

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members.

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—

(1) Letter from Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, dated the 5th April 1907, regarding the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

III.—Explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1907-08.

IV.—Bills and orders of the Day :—

(1) A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.—*First Reading.*

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King visited the Naval and Military Tournament on Friday, and spent Whitsuntide with the Hon. Ronald Greville at Reigate Priory.—Prince Fushimi of Japan, after visiting Newcastle, went on to Edinburgh on Friday and Glasgow on Monday. On Tuesday he visited the works of Messrs. Vickers, Son, and Maxim at Barrow, and on Wednesday he arrived in Liverpool.

Cricket.—Kent beat Somerset last Friday by eight wickets; Lancashire beat Oxford University by nine wickets; Cambridge beat Dublin University by an innings and 194.—On Saturday, Hampshire drew with Middlesex; Surrey beat Derbyshire by seven wickets; Worcestershire beat Yorkshire by 24 runs.—On Tuesday, Hampshire beat Derbyshire by seven wickets.—On Wednesday, Middlesex beat Somerset by 166 runs, Trott taking seven wickets for 20 runs and twice performing the "hat trick"; The South Africans defeated Leicestershire by 98 ; Kent beat Sussex by an innings and 243 runs ; Essex beat Gloucestershire by 40 ; Notts beat Surrey by 202 ; and Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and eight runs. Lancashire drew with Yorkshire.

Ecclesiastical.—Canon Drew, rector of Hawarden, has given evidence before the Royal Commission on the Church in Wales.—We report addresses by the bishop of St. Albans on Sunday Observance and Canon Hanson on the need of Prayer book revision.—The Unitarians have held their annual meetings in London.—The Bishop of Hereford began his triennial visitation on Wednesday.

Imperial Conference.—Mr. Deakin, the Commonwealth Premier, left for home on Monday, after expressing a hope that within four years there will be an independent Imperial Secretariat.—Mr. Deakin spoke last week at a meeting of the National Service League, Lord Roberts presiding.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Tuesday left for France, but will return to London before Dominion Day.—Dr. Jameson, Mr. Moor, and Dr. Smartt left on Saturday for South Africa. Sir J. Ward embarked on Sunday at Brindisi for New Zealand.

Ireland.—A Nationalist Convention on Tuesday rejected the Government's Irish Council Bill as utterly inadequate.—Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., has succeeded Sir H. Plunkett as Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture.

Law.—The Home Secretary has decided that George Edalji is to be pardoned but not compensated.—Nine of the ten West Ham guardians and officials on trial have been convicted, and sentenced to terms of hard labour varying from two years to six months.

Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, arrived in Liverpool on Saturday for a short stay.

Miners' Eight-Hours Day.—The Departmental Committee's report expresses an opinion that some diminution of production would follow a statutory reduction of hours, and that the export trade might be affected. The permanent result on wages and employment cannot be foreseen.

Oxford University.—Lord Curzon presided last week at a meeting in London, when it was resolved to raise a fund for the University's urgent needs. Over £57,000 has been promised.

Subject Races.—The Prime Minister has given a sympathetic reply to a request that subject races and populations should have certain rights in warfare.

The Co-operative Congress was opened on Monday at Preston. The Oddfellows and other friendly societies have also held their annual conferences.

Woolwich Arsenal.—The King's reply to the petition from arsenal workmen, read to a Trafalgar-square meeting on Saturday, expressed grief at hearing of the distress and confidence that everything would be done to mitigate the hardships of the discharges.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Churchill's Edinburgh speech, attempting to muzzle the Colonial Premiers because the British Government chose to entertain them, is much resented in Australia.—In the Queensland elections the Opposition gains and the Labour losses are considerable. The result will probably be the formation of a sound central party under Mr. Kidston.

Natal.—The Governor has warned Dinuzulu of the danger of opposing the Government. Dinuzulu will return to Zululand immediately.—Seven natives charged with the murder of Mr. Veal have been sentenced to death.

The Transvaal.—The Supreme Court has dismissed the petition against the election of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick.—The white miners' strike on the Rand is becoming general.

THE UNITED STATES.

General Kuroki has an enthusiastic welcome in New York.

Standard Oil Company.—A further report on the misdemeanours of the Standard Oil Company has been made by the head of the Bureau of Corporations Federal indictments against the company are pending in seven States.

FOREIGN.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent says the development of the anti-opium movement is encouraging. The use of opium is becoming unfashionable.—Prince Tsai-chen, whose unworthy conduct is a by-word in Peking, has resigned the offices of Grand Chamberlain and President of the Ministry of Commerce. The President of the Ministry of Finance succeeds him, and Duke Tsaitse, head of the Imperial Commission which visited Europe, becomes President of Finance.

Cuba.—Our Washington Correspondent says the condition of Cuba appears to be highly satisfactory.

Egypt.—Sir Eldon Gorst has been cordially welcomed by the Khedive, who assured him of loyal concurrence.—Lord Cromer's splendid reception in London has had a very tranquillizing effect in Egypt.

France.—Professors and members of London University are returning the visit paid to London by professors of the University of Paris. At a reception in their honour at the Sorbonne on Tuesday, M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction, presided.—The British municipal party were received with great enthusiasm at Lyons. President Falliéres and several Cabinet Ministers officially received them on Saturday.—The wine-growers of Southern France threaten to pay no taxes if the Government fails to accede to their demands before June 10. The Government has drafted a Bill against adulteration of wine.—An accident to a young Russian in Paris has led to the discovery that he was one of a band of Anarchists engaged in the manufacture of bombs. Several men have been arrested.—The cruiser Chanzy has grounded in the Far East.

Germany.—Prince Bulow's South German organ considers that the question of "disarmament" has been eliminated as a possible source of conflict between Germany and England at The Hague Conference.—A lock-out in the Berlin building trade began on Saturday. The men demand an eight hours day.—Herr von Lindequist, Governor of German South-West Africa, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State in the new Colonial Office. He will be succeeded by Herr von Schuckman, a former Consul-General at Cape Town.

Japan.—Our Peking Correspondent having referred to pending questions affecting the commercial interests of British merchants as tending to impair good feeling between the two peoples, Japanese journals declare that Japan is pledged to the open door policy, and will never sacrifice her reputation by unfair discrimination in Manchuria.

Russia.—In the Duma on Monday, M. Stolypin gave details of a plot against the Tsar, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and himself. The 28 conspirators were arrested on April 12. A resolution moved by the Constitutional Democrats expressing abhorrence of the plot was unanimously carried, the Socialists and the "Toll" group absenting themselves.—A terrorist killed two high police officials at Odessa on Monday. In revenge, the "Black Hundreds" ran through the streets, mercilessly beating Jews and others. Terrorist outrages are reported from other towns.—The Minister of Marine is to buy English coal.—An Anglo-Russian commercial company, with a capital of £200,000, has been sanctioned for the working of forest lands.

Spain.—The Prince of the Asturias was baptized on Saturday. The Queen and the young Prince continue in perfect health.—The Minister of Marine proposes to spend £8,000,000 in eight years for recognizing the arsenals and providing a few modern ships.

Turkey.—The Arab tribes of the Euphrates and Tigris are again in revolt.—Oppressive tax-collecting is reducing Armenians to abject poverty.—Fighting is reported from Macedonia and Syria.—British sailors have been attacked on the Arabian coast.

Obituary.—Lord Young ; Sir Benjamin Baker ; Sir Joseph Fayrer ; Admiral Sir G. G. Randolph ; Mr. G. H. Finch, M. P. ; Major-General G. F. Walker, Sir T. W. White ; Colonel H. Mackenzie ; Mr. E. G. Hodge, of Sothebys ; Brevet-Major A. G. Fullerton ; the Rev. S. L. Taunton : Mr. E. H. Conger.—*Times.*

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says : "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DEVOLUTION.

Mr. Birrell's Bill Rejected.

The National Convention called to consider the Irish Council Bill assembled in the Mansion House at Dublin on May 21, under the presidency of Mr. John Redmond. The extraordinary interest excited by the proceedings was shown by the fact that the building was crammed long before the time announced for opening the Convention, and many were unable to gain admission. The assembly included a very large number of priests. Owing to the death of his wife Mr. John Dillon was not present. Before proceeding to the business of the Convention, the chairman proposed a vote of sympathy with Mr. Dillon. Sympathy was also expressed at the sole suffered by the death of Mr. Michael Davitt.

The chairman appealed to the delegates to consider any differences of opinion expressed during the proceedings with toleration, and asked them to preserve good order, as by their conduct would their fitness for self-government be judged.

Mr. Redmond was enthusiastically cheered on rising to propose the first resolution, which was as follows :—

"That this Convention, representative of Irish National opinion, emphatically places on record its profound conviction that nothing can satisfy the National aspirations of Ireland or bring peace and contentment to our people but a measure of self-government which will give to the Irish people complete control of their own domestic affairs

"That while we have never wavered in our belief that it was an impossibility to produce any logical or workable scheme for the extension and development of popular power and responsibility in Ireland short of the concession of Home Rule, at the same time, in accordance with the resolution of the National Directory of Feb. 5, 1907, and with public declarations made from time to time on our behalf, we have been willing to give fair consideration to any scheme prepared by British Ministers which, in their opinion, would be 'consistent with and lead up to the larger policy' to which they were pledged.

"That, having considered the Irish Council Bill introduced by the Government, we declare that it is utterly inadequate in its scope and unsatisfactory in its details, and should be rejected by the Irish nation, and we regard the production of such a measure by a British Government pledged to Home Rule as confirmation of the position we have always taken up, that any attempt to settle the Irish problem by half measures would be entirely unsuccessful, and we call upon the Irish Party to oppose the Bill in the House of Commons, and to press upon the Government with all their strength and power to introduce a measure for the establishment of a native Parliament with a responsible executive having power over all purely Irish affairs, and at this crisis in the fortunes of Ireland we invite all the Nationalist forces of the country to unite in support of our representatives in Parliament, so as to enable them to press effectively for a speedy and genuine settlement of the Irish Question."

A suggestion had been made, Mr. Redmond said, that he and Mr. Dillon were in some way committed to the Bill with the Government, and that that was why they voted for the Bill. There was not one atom of foundation for that statement. On the contrary, the framers of the Bill entirely refused the advice which he gave them as to the only safe basis on which the constitution of that new body could be founded. They voted for the introduction of the Bill in order that it might be considered by the Irish people. Had he prevented its introduction he would be accused of endeavouring to smother Irish public opinion, and that he stood in the way of the passing of a great measure. They were told that three years ago they refused a better measure under the Tory Government, but every one knew that, whatever might be the defects of the present Bill—and there were many—it was a thousand times better than Lord Dunraven's scheme. Such a statement was a calumny. The manner in which Lord Dunraven's scheme was received in some Nationalist quarters was mainly responsible for the present Bill. It was they who encouraged the idea of devolution.

As regards the present Bill, the delegates were masters, and he would not seek to bring pressure on any man. The Bill was, in his opinion, unworkable, and if it were unworkable it must end in disaster. Undoubtedly its failure would be used against the capacity of Irishmen to manage their own affairs. Its financial provision was inadequate ; the Lord Lieutenant's power of veto reduced Irish control over any Irish department to the level of absolute farce, and he determined to ask the Convention to reject the Bill. There was one element in the measure that was most vital, and that was the constitution of the Council. Even if they got amendments on everything else, it would be fatal to allow the Bill to pass if the constitutional body were not put right.

Regarding the future of the Liberal Party, it must once and for all drop the Roseberyite idea, and come back to the standard of Gladstone. People sometimes talked of a so-called alliance between the Irish Party and the Liberal Party. There was no alliance, and there never could be with any English Party that did not put Home Rule in the forefront of its programme. They would go back to Parliament and ask the Government to redeem its pledges on the Evicted Tenants' Question, the University Question, and on the Land Amendment Act.

Mr. Andrew Kettle seconded the resolution.

Mr. John O'Callaghan (America) supported the resolution, and said that the decision of the Convention would be the decision of the Irish in America.

Mr. Joseph Dewlin, M.P., said that the Bill violated the spirit of Irish democracy.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., thought that the Bill would do more harm than good. The Government were not courageous enough to be generous to Ireland. Every member of the Ministry were as honest as the Prime Minister and Chief Secretary, a different story would be told. That day the people should nerve themselves for greater movements than ever.

After some further speeches Mr. J. Redmond asked the meeting if it were prepared to take a vote. There were loud cries of "Agreed," and on the resolution being put every hand seemed to be held up. Delegates rose and cheered loudly. When silence was restored the chairman cried out, "Is there any one against?" Not a hand was raised, and the resolution was declared to be carried unanimously at three o'clock.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says :—Irish Unionists take it for granted that after the verdict of the Convention nothing more will be heard of Mr. Birrell's devolution Bill. Their first feeling is one of profound relief that devolution itself is dead. No future attempt can be made by any Nationalist Party or by any Liberal Government to disguise the real nature of the official Nationalist claim. Mr. Redmond has been cried down by his own followers, and his party has received a mandate to have nothing to say to any Government which does not put full Home Rule in the forefront of its programme. The second feeling of Irish Unionists is one of apprehension concerning possible developments in Ireland. Nobody, except the official Nationalist Press, pretends to believe that the verdict of yesterday's Convention is not a severe blow to Mr. Redmond's personal prestige and to the influence of his party. A telegram "Congratulate Redmond," which was received in Dublin to-day from the United Irish League of America, is giving food for bitter mirth to the Nationalist man in the street. It is almost universally acknowledged that Mr. Redmond ; Mr. Dillon, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor stand discredited both with the Government, whose natural expectations they have failed to justify, and with the people whom they have disappointed and misled. The party is bound to do something to retrieve its reputation, or at least to divers attention from its discomfiture. Irish Unionists fear that it may fall back on the old device of agrarian agitation, and it is an unhappy fact that large districts in the West of Ireland are now ripe for such a movement on a large scale. It is hoped that the first symptoms of any organised efforts in this direction will be promptly suppressed by the Government. At present the Irish Executive enjoys in Connaught the unfortunate reputation of being on the side of the United Irish League.

The annual Convention of the United Irish League of Great Britain was held on May 22 in Dublin. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., who presided, explained the circumstances in which the Convention was held in Dublin instead of in Leeds, as originally intended, and referred to the decision of the Irish Nationalist Convention against Mr. Birrell's Bill on the previous day. He said :—The final word he had to say was that the decision of yesterday's Convention imposed upon their organisation new and enlarged duties, and, to a certain extent, though this was a matter for the future, might impose upon them some change of policy. They now knew that they had to open a new chapter in the Irish struggle. He did not suppose that any decision of the Convention yesterday would have made the Bill which yesterday was killed ever come to life. He believed that the House of Lords was determined to destroy the Bill in any case; but at the same time, the Bill seemed, if it had been a satisfactory Bill, which it was not, to offer a prospect of closing a certain chapter and a certain epoch in their struggle. Owing to the badness of the Bill, to the unwise counsels given to the Government by their officials in Ireland, to their own division of opinion among themselves, to their profound and apparently invincible ignorance of real national sentiment in Ireland—(hear hear)—that chapter in their struggle had not been closed, and they had to recommence, as they had to do many a time before in their struggle—(hear, hear)—with the result that on the people of their race, both at home and abroad, there was imposed the obligation of making a stronger, a sterner, and more energetic struggle than they had done at any period, perhaps in the whole course of their work.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Times :—The Irish leader trimmed his sails to the storm, but his failure to read the signs of the weather earlier and the very unseamanlike way in which he has altered his course are not likely to enhance his reputation or his influence. The resolution in which he proposed the rejection of the latest edition of "devolution" was hailed with rapturous applause ; his apologetics, we are told, were but coldly received.

Daily News :—Ireland has rejected the boon of a half-measure—a half-measure offered honestly as an instalment of a larger policy of confidence and justice. But in rejecting the inadequate and imperfect gift she has struck a hard blow at the prestige and confidence of the giver.

Morning Post :—The question now is not only what will the Government do, but where and how is the country to find a substitute for the Government which has thus exposed the nation to a triple stultification.

Daily Chronicle:—We fear that the chance of effecting administrative reform in Ireland has been sacrificed to the tactics of the politicians.

Daily Telegraph:—What answer is the Prime Minister disposed to give? Is Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman about to throw over his imperialist colleagues in the Cabinet, and preparing to go to the country upon a dem and for Irish Home Rule? That is to say, Separation, without reserve or qualification. We suspect that such is his design.

Tribune :—It illustrates once more the difficulty of legislating for a people whose ways of reasoning differ from ours, and also the suspicion that thwarts all efforts for Ireland's benefit while the larger aspiration is adjourned. But it does not make it easier for English Liberals to advance the Irish cause in the immediate future.

Standard:—The cleverness, the energy, the lack of definite principles, and the desire to please all parties—these qualities of pliable statesmanship are possessed by Mr. Birrell in rich abundance. But when we commiserate his misfortunes we are bound to remember that his political training before he was admitted to the Cabinet consisted only of a casual, and, we trust, a careless supervision of the books and leaflets issued by the Liberal Publication Department.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE FUSHIMI.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi of Japan travelled to Edinburgh on May 17 from Newcastle by special train. At Edinburgh he was received by Bailie Clark and the members of the municipality, by General Sir E. Leach, Lord Dunedin, and Mr. Charles Carlow (deputy chairman of the North British Railway Company). A guard of honour of Volunteers was stationed on the platform under Brigadier Sir Robert Cranston; and the Postal Band played the Japanese National Anthem when Prince Fushimi alighted from the train. He expressed his hearty thanks for the welcome, and then drove with his suite to the North British Station Hotel. In the evening he dined with the officers of the Seaforth Highlanders at Edinburgh Castle.

Prince Fushimi was on May 18 the guest of the Corporation of the city. He drove round the city, visiting St. Giles's Cathedral, Parliament Hall, the Court of Session, Holyrood, and other places of interest. At the Court of Session he was received by the Lord President and invited to take a seat on the Bench in the First Division. On arrival at the Council Chambers luncheon was served, Bailie Clark, the senior magistrate, presiding. Prince Fushimi, replying to the toast of his health, said he was happy to find in Edinburgh, as elsewhere in this country, the sincere goodwill and friendship shown to him and his country on his present mission. The beautiful scenery of Scotland was a reminder of his Fatherland, and was in itself a bond of sympathy between the two nations. The guests included Baron Komura, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, and General Baron Nishi. After leaving the Council Chambers the party motored to Queensferry by way of Lord Rosebery's Dalmeny estates, and later departed from Dalmeny for Drymen Castle.

Prince Fushimi fulfilled a number of engagements in Glasgow on May 20. Leaving Buchanan Castle in the morning, his Imperial Highness first visited the Clydebank shipyard (Messrs. John Brown and Co.), where he was presented with a model of the Japanese battleship *Asahi*, which was built at the yard some years ago. The Prince inspected the new Cunard liner *Lusitania* and his Majesty's ship *Inflexible*. Before leaving Clydebank his Highness asked Mr. Dunlop, managing director of the company, to accept from him the sum of 100/. to be used for the benefit of the workmen of the yard. Prince Fushimi afterwards went up the Clyde to Glasgow in the steamer *Marmion*. On arrival at Queen's Dock Wharf he was presented with an address of welcome from the city by Bailie Willox, acting chief magistrate. The Prince then drove through the streets to the municipal chambers, the spectators giving him a very hearty reception. After luncheon, which was served in the banqueting hall, the chairman, in proposing "Our Guest," said he hoped his Imperial Highness would carry back to his home in the Far East pleasant recollections of his visit and a conviction of the sincerity of their affection for himself and for his people. Prince Fushimi, who spoke in Japanese, replied as follows :—"My hearty thanks are due to the corporation and citizens of Glasgow for the cordial welcome which is extended to me. I am happy to be able to avail myself of the kind hospitality of this city, and to have the opportunity of meeting so representative a gathering. The name of Glasgow is so closely allied with the foundations of the Imperial Navy of Japan that this fact must afford me special interest in visiting this commercial and industrial centre of Scotland. In thanking you once more for your kindness, may I add my hearty wishes for all prosperity to the city of Glasgow." (Cheers.) Prince Fushimi afterwards visited the Parkhead Forge (Messrs. William Beardmore and Co.), and later in the day inspected the Argyll Motor Company's works at Alexandria. The Prince returned to Buchanan Castle in the evening.

Prince Fushimi paid a visit to Barrow-in-Furness on May 21, and inspected the great works of Vickers, Sons, and Maxim. The Prince travelled by special train from Scotland, and was received at the yard by the chairman and directors of Vickers, Sons, and Maxim and by the Mayor and Corporation of Barrow. His Imperial Highness expressed his gratitude for the reception, and then proceeded to inspect the departments of the yard. First of all the Prince was shown over the shipyard, were a Brazilian *Dreadnought*, several British submarines, and a dozen mercantile ships are building but he displayed the greatest in the engineering and ordnance departments, where machinery and guns are in process of completion for several warships. Afterwards, by permission of the Russian authorities, his Imperial Highness was shown over the Russian cruiser *Rurik*, and he saw the exercise of a British submarine of the C class in the Devonshire Dock. The Prince was much interested in the diving, sinking and flotation of the submarines. In the evening his Imperial Highness was entertained at dinner as the guest of Vickers, Sons, and Maxim at Furness Abbey Hotel.

Liverpool, on May 22, accorded a hearty welcome to Prince Fushimi, who arrived shortly after midday from Barrow. His Imperial Highness was entertained by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. John Japp) at lunch at the Town Hall, the Japanese Ambassador, Lord Derby, Lord Lathom, and a number of prominent Lancashire men being among those present. In reply to the toast of his health, proposed by the Lord Mayor, Prince Fushimi said that he realised that the greatness of the British nation was materially due to the activity of its maritime trade and to the prosperity of its shipping. With that progress the importance of the port of Liverpool was bound to be augmented, and that the commerce between their two nations might assume an important part in the trade of the port was the hearty wish, not merely of himself, but of the entire Japanese nation. His Imperial Highness afterwards inspected the docks of the city from the overhead electric railway, and made an excursion on the river. Later, Prince Fushimi arrived at Knowsley on a visit to Lord and Lady Derby.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on May 22, the Town Clerk read letters from the Hon. A. Walsh, Groom in Waiting to the King, and Mr. Lampson, of the Foreign Office, referring to the visit of Prince Fushimi. Mr. Walsh said he was desired by Prince Fushimi to convey to the Corporation of Edinburgh the expression of his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him on his recent visit to Edinburgh. His Imperial Highness was deeply gratified by the evident welcome visible on all sides, and it was his desire that some means might be found to indicate to all concerned the pleasure he experienced at the warmth of his reception. Prince Fushimi had long been looking forward to his visit to Edinburgh, and his expectations had been fully realised in every respect. His Imperial Highness was much touched by the eloquence which Bailie Clark, as the worthy substitute of the Lord Provost, was good enough to address to him on the occasion of the luncheon, and he would ever retain a pleasant recollection of his visit to the capital of Scotland.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AERONAUTS.

Land in a Tree-Top.

By landing in a tree-top near Middle-field, twenty-five miles east of Pittsfield, Mass., Mr. Harry Markoejan and Mr. Leo Stevens of New York had a remarkable escape from death in the Centaur, the famous balloon that carried Comte de La Vaulx in his record trip across Europe from Paris to Russia. The balloon is badly torn, and will probably never be used again.

Starting from the Aero Park in Pittsfield, the aeronauts were carried eastward over October Mountain on a gentle breeze. They ascended two miles, coming down again into the clouds. Mr. Stevens then let out some ballast, and up they went six thousand feet. The sudden ascent in the warm sun expanded the gas, swelling out the old Centaur, so that the balloon burst in two places. Down they shot, a mile and a quarter in three minutes.

The aeronauts let out all the ballast, throwing out the luncheon baskets, their overcoats, heavy shoes and all instruments. As the anchor struck the earth it picked up a farmer's fence and dragged it a hundred feet. Then the iron caught in the branches of a maple tree, and the frightened aeronauts tumbled out of the basket and came to earth by the anchor rope.

FATAL RIDING ACCIDENT.

News was received in Paris yesterday from St. Germain of the tragic death of Mr. Lorie Reynold, a young American living in Paris, who was thrown from his horse while riding in the forest of St. Germain and instantly killed.

Mr. Reynold recently purchased a horse from M. Carre, the trainer, of St. Germain, and went to the latter's establishment yesterday for the purpose of trying his new acquisition, riding off in the direction of the forest. About midday a riderless horse was seen by some stable boys wandering near the village of Carrieres-sur-Bois. Recognising the animal as belonging to M. Carre's stable, they took it back to St. Germain.

Fearing that an accident had happened, M. Carre set out to explore the forest with a search party, and some time later Mr. Reynold's body was found lying at the foot of a tree. The skull was smashed in, and death must have taken place immediately.

It is conjectured that the horse, which was somewhat difficult to manage, got beyond Mr. Reynold's control and bolted, with the result that the rider was thrown with great violence against the tree. The parents of the deceased, who reside in the Rue du Bac, were notified of the accident by the police.

THE MILLIONAIRES' HORSE SHOW.

The daily programme of the Olympia Horse Show has now been completed. It resembles nothing that has previously been seen in England. The ingenuity of the jumping competitions, which are now being revised by M. Dupuis, the chief Continental authority, is likely to astonish everyone.

The show, however, is more British than foreign. Practically every prize-winner in special shows of recent years has entered, and no considerable stable is unrepresented. At the sale end of prize hackneys, hunters and polo ponies will come London cab horses and costers turn-outs. By far the largest entry comes from Mr. Wilson, of Surrenden Park, the variety of whose taste in horses and carriages is infinite. His brother will show "pacers"—a style of horse that neither trots nor canters, but can cover a mile at its peculiar gait in something well under two minutes.

One of the most pictures que of the side shows will be the meet of the coaching clubs in Hyde Park. It is expected that twenty clubs will foregather there, and drive straight into the ring at Olympia, timing their arrival exactly to fit the competition for the cup upon which Mr. Vanderbilt has set his heart.

The resources of Olympia are already strained to the utmost. The boxes are sold and additional ones are being put up wherever possible. Practically no stabling is available, and it becomes a question how either people or horses will be accommodated.

THE GREAT ART ROBBERY.

Antique Dealer Sent for Trial.

Santo Cresenti, aged 42, the Italian dealer in antiquities, of Percy-street, Tottenham Court-road, who is charged with receiving two gold and enamel snuff-boxes and two miniatures, worth £1,000, part of the property stolen at the Wertheimer art robbery, was to-day committed for trial at Marlborough Street.

Mr. F. C. Gill and Mr. Maurice Beachcroft appeared for the prosecution, and Cresenti was represented by Mr. W. H. Thorne.

Mr. Wertheimer was present in the court, which was crowded.

Mr. Gill said the accused was charged with receiving part of the stolen property as the result of information given by the prisoner Smith, or Rodini, charged with burglary.

Great publicity had been given to the facts of the burglary, and to a description of the stolen property, and it was impossible that Cresenti, or any other man could say he did not know of burglary.

William Charles Berry, the custodian of Mr. Wertheimer's collection, examined by Mr. Gill, said that two snuff-boxes cost about £200 each, and the miniatures £500 each.

The latter figure related to the miniatures with their diamond frames.

On May 9, after the prisoner Smith had been remanded, witness went to Percystreet, and there identified two snuff-boxes and the two miniatures as the property of Mr. Wertheimer. The diamond frames of the miniatures were missing.

Sergeant Ebbage, the next witness, said the prisoner was in his custody on May 8, and made a statement to him regarding the stolen property, mentioning the name and address of Cresenti.

Mr. Gill, following this, asked the magistrate to commit the accused for trial.

Mr. Thorne said it was in the interests of his client that the case should be gone into as soon as possible. The accused would plead not guilty, and reserve his defence.

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

ADMIRAL'S REBUKE.

The recent pilfering of many articles belonging to the Duca degli Abruzzi and the officers of his flagship by souvenir hunters at the Jamestown Exposition continues to be a source of mortification to the Navy Department.

The offenders stole the Duke's gold and silver toilet set, but the department is unable to ascertain the names of these society thieves. Rear-Admiral Evans has rebuked them in a public statement, remarking that he was not surprised at the experiences of the Italian visitors, as he had often been a victim.

"The American souvenir hunter," he said, "will steal anything except a cellar full of water. This practice is peculiar to America. I have had receptions on board my vessel in nearly every country in the world, but in no place except America have I ever missed anything." It is hoped that his rebuke may have the effect of restoring the missing articles.

PLOT TO KILL THE KAISER.

Anarchist Conspiracy.

I am authoritatively informed that the wholesale arrests of Russian students which were carried out with all secrecy by the Berlin police yesterday were the result of the accumulated evidence that the arrested persons were associated with a Russo-German Anarchist plot to assassinate the Kaiser.

Among the incriminating matter which has fallen into the hands of the police are recipes for the manufacture of explosives and bombs, and there is definite proof that leading Anarchists have been unduly concerning themselves with the person and movements of the Emperor. Thirty-five persons were taken into custody altogether, including three women. Twenty-five were released later in the day on the establishment of their comparative innocence. The remaining ten were kept in goal overnight and to-day six of them, including one woman, were expelled from the country as "obnoxious foreigners," the other four are being held for trial, three on a charge of conspiracy and one for resisting arrest.

It was necessary for the police to proceed harshly while carrying out the arrest, for some of the men and women made desperate efforts to escape.

The places raided were two so-called "reading rooms" maintained in different parts of the city as ostensible head-quarters for Russian men and women studying at the University of Berlin, the Technical School at Charlottenburg, and other local institutions. It came to the knowledge of the police some days ago, however, that the rooms were in reality the headquarters of large numbers of Russian students who comprised the "Berlin Group of the Russian Terrorist League," and were used as bases of co-operation for the most dangerous German Anarchist group for the propagation of Terrorist principles.

Among the documents and articles captured were numerous copies of German and Russian Anarchist publications, incriminating correspondence of various kinds, and elaborate paraphernalia for the production of false passports for fugitive Russian Terrorists and Socialists.

SEMI-OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

The extraordinary importance attaching to the arrest of Russian students in Berlin yesterday is indicated by the semi-official statement in "Cologne Gazette," which declares that the action of the German police has no connection with the internal affairs of Russia. It was wholly a measure of safety which was found necessary to preserve Germany from becoming the scene of Terrorist and Anarchistic operations.

"We wish peace, security, and cleanliness in our own house," says the "Gazette," "and any element which threatens to deprive us of them must go or suffer the consequences."

SIR JOHN KIRK.

National Testimonial Presented.

Never in his wildest dreams had the orphan lad who, when he

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 24.

NOT QUITE ENGLISH.

MEN of Kent and Middlesex and Sussex to whom Covent Garden stands for the Bank of England gasp just now when they run up to town and see tomatoes, marked "English," selling for 6d. and 8d. per lb. They know that either some gigantic philanthropy must be putting such tomatoes on the market, or that the so-called English fruit is really foreign. The poorest English tomato grown is at the present moment realising from 5d. to 6d. per lb. wholesale; the best from 7d. to 8d. per lb. No man can afford to deal in tomatoes at less than 2d. or 3d. per lb. profit; he must have some return on his money, and he must allow for wastage. Best English tomatoes ought not to be sold retail at less than 11d. or 1s. per lb. just now, and thousands of pecks are ready at that price. A good guide to the English fruit is the stalk and leaves called the "strig." This, if English, should be still fresh and green; if foreign, it will be withered and showing signs of having been long cut

WANTED—A TRADE MARK.

We are told that the trade mark "Made in ..." has been an immense advertisement for ... wares. Such an agrument could not apply ... method of identifying English and foreign fruits and vegetables. There are some growths for which England is incomparable, as the merchants of Paris, who get their goods straight from the English greenhouses, can testify. "English grown" is the finest advertisments fruit sent abroad can have; so it would be here were it applied only to home produce. The plan adopted by unscrupulous dealers is to lay in a stock of inferior foreign produce, top the heap with English goods, then mark the whole as of home production. The English growers feel this most keenly. Why should not their industry be supervised? they ask. They claim the same right to the aid of the law with the butter merchant, the chemist, or the baker. Foreign goods masquerading as English lower the price of the home grown, and, by their inferiority, injure the reputation of English growers from whose houses they are supposed to come. A keen-sighted inspector in half an hour's search might find cases enough for prosecution to occupy the courts for a week.

GOLF STREAM FRUIT.

The superiority of certain English fruits has its origin in a cause little suspected. It is the blessed Gulf Stream which does it. Foreign Growers are every bit as acute as the English, it may be, but they have not the right atmosphere. The Gulf Stream imparts a beneficent humidity to our atmosphere which results in our fruit having the thinnest and finest skins of any in the world. The English strawberry is without equal for flavour; the English grape, though it may not have the fine flavour of the Spanish, has the best skin. The French tomato is as thick-skinned as the English field-grown. The English apple eclipses its rivals because of its thin skin. Every fruit according to its climate. Grown in a different atmosphere the English apple would shrivel in a day; here, helped by the moisture from the Gulf Stream, it ripens within the tinnest of jackets, and is as much superior to the foreign or Colonial apple as a is peach superior to a parsnip.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

The decision that a man cannot be held liable for his fowls straying on the highway leaves the law in rather a puzzling position, and cyclists, motorists, and owners of horses will await with interest the further appeal of the cyclist who was capsized by a wandering bird. The principle, rather than the fact, is of importance, for it is supposed to be a feat almost beyond accomplishment to run over a fowl. If only the man who walks, or those who are of the family and possessions of the man who walks, be entitled to the road, then a large minority will be in awkward case. The point came home to the writer when driving recently past some cottages on a country road. A huge infant, who was making believe to be a regiment of soldiers, wore the top of an old railway carriage lamp for helmet. It tilted, and in disgust he switched it off and sent it skimming across the road under the horse's legs. The child was not trespassing; neither was the writer nor the horse. Was the child's toy?

THE TRIANGLE.

—hich is the world in miniature, is the ... nuch unexpected meeting, are constantly occurring. The provincial meets his next-door neighbour at the top of St. Paul's; friends from the Colonies tumble over each other at the Tower and in the Abbey. Just as strange concatenations of interests are discoverable in the villages. Within a few miles of London there is a triangle whose points are occupied by (1) a Balaclava hero, by (2) a Frenchman who fought during the siege of Paris and through the Commune on a side not now declared: by (3) a man who, when the war was over, took a steam traction engine across the Channel and ploughed and sowed the battlefields over which the two armies had fought. The experiences of these three in a village would fill a volume more thrilling than the average novel.

PEACE AFTER STORM.

One of these men, when the siege was in progress, helped to make muskets and heavier pieces for the defence of the capital. When harder days came his factory was turned into a cook-shop, where maize became flour and cats became pasties. And then, after all the horrors of the war, he came to England to bury himself far from the madding crowd—to grow fruit for market. While he was raising his first crop the man who was to become his neighbour was ploughing in dead men upon the dreadful fields where the war had been decided. The Frenchman is one of the desirable aliens. He is one of the men whose fruit finds its way into palaces, but he has a genius for other pursuits as well. He had a tiff with a water company, so gave an hour a day for over a year to getting an independent supply. With his own hands he sunk a well more than a hundred feet deep, and to fill in his leisure at night he has built himself a motor-car. The Crimean hero is a less dashing character, but the three are of the celebrities in a country district gathered about the hill where the Britons made their last fight against the Romans.

CORPORATE MEANNESS.

The objection of fifty burgesses to a £250 rate has cost Swansea an art gallery worth £20,000, in which were to be housed the priceless art treasures which Mr. Glynn Vivian proposed to bestow, with the building, upon that town. We hear much of corporate extravagance and worse in the Metropolis. The former charge certainly does not hold good elsewhere, unless false economy may be considered a form of extravagance. Sir David Salomons offered a gift of several thousand pounds to a town in which he is interested. The Corporation demurred, so Sir David cut down his offer by one-half. They still demurred, so he again applied the pruning-knife to his gift, and when at last they went with open hands to receive whatsoever he would give the proposed gift had reached vanishing-point. The humor of the donor was less apparent to the local fathers than to those who watched from without the charmed circle. The same excessive caution seems to animate a Lancashire council, where seven good men and true recently refrained from voting as a protest against the unspeakable extravagance of employing an office-boy at four shillings per week.

A MODEL PAIR.

Threatened men live long, or the King of Italy, against whose life another Anarchist plot has been discovered, might deem himself doomed to an untimely end. It is the hand of the mad fanatic which is directed against him: the Socialists appear to find him and his beautiful Queen ruler and Consort approximating as near to the ideal as any rulers can. Proof of this was afforded by a Socialist writer, just before the visit of their Majesties to this country four years ago. Nothing more sympathetic has been written concerning them since King Victor succeeded his martyred father. It was the more effective proceeding from the pen of one to whom monarchy in the abstract is not acceptable. This writer frankly discussed the character of the royal couple, and found the King a scholar, a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, a man of understanding and power; the Queen, a worthy daughter of a royal house whose members live the simple life of country gentlefolk, a true woman in the most poetic sense of the word, simple and exquisite in her grace and simplicity. This from a Socialist is indeed compulsory.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

JOHN MOIR & SON, PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality. TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,

Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *Immediate Delivery.*

MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

Energy, Ambition, Cheerfulness, Strength, a Splendid Appetite, and Perfect Health

may be secured by all who follow the example of the young lady who gives this testimonial:

"Every spring, for years, I used to have intolerable headaches and total loss of energy, so that the season which should be welcomed by me was a dreadful one, as the warm, pleasant days arrived, they brought to me lassitude and pain. A friend advised me to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

I commenced using it and have not had since then the first symptom of headache. My appetite is splendid, and I feel strong, I dress with a cheerfulness and energy that surprise myself. I take pleasure in telling all my friends of the merit of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the happy results of its use."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

A JOLLY SPREAD

of good things at teatime can easily be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

made by

BROWN & POLSON

Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

B. P. STRINGFELLOW, *Manager*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,000,00

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA, *Manager*

Albert Buildings, HOPETY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch, view of Movement

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but, consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

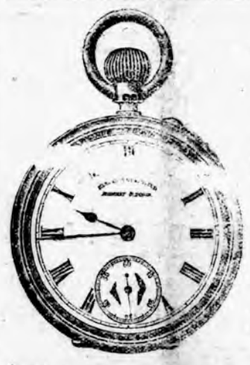
OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs.	95
„ „ „ Gold	... ...	„	260
„ ¾ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„	95
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	270
„ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„	95
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs.	95
„ Gold	... ...	„	350
„ ¾ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„	110
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	380
„ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„	105
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., The Watchmakers of Western India BOMBAY & POONA.

THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON,

CAIRO (EGYPT),

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head or hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,

The Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

—EDWARDS'—

BRILLIANTINE

Trade "UZON" Mark.

Of Exquisite Delicacy

A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

For making the Hair Rich, Luxuriant and Brilliant.

1/- & 2/6 per bottle, post paid.

—EDWARDS'—

"CREMEX"

Shampoo Powder.

A delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Scurf, Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.

Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

MILO MALTED FOOD.

THE LATEST AND THE BEST.

It contains all the Elements necessary for building up the Constitution.

A never failing Source of Strength to those ailing, or weak.

Equally beneficial to Infants, Aged, and Invalids. Palatable and nutritious, second only to mother's milk. No home should be without it. Hundreds of Certificates.

A most Eminent Bombay Physician and a Specialist for Women and Children writes as follows:—

"I find Milo an Excellent Food for Infants, Children, and convalescent Adults. It has been found particularly useful in cases of Diarrhœa in Children."

"I can conscientiously bear testimony to the efficacy of Milo Food as a good and reliable dietetic preparation for Children and Invalids."

11, *Thakurdwar Road, Kurchnady,*
Bombay, 27th February, 1906. (SD.) K. R. VICCAJI, M.D.

Sample and Pamphlet free on application to—

TOTHILL SHARP & Co.,

Sirdar's Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF HENRI NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,

48, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

NOTE THE TRADE MARK.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840. ORDER THROUGH MERCHANT SHIPPERS.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

EAU DE COLOGNE

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and facial weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, beating down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Comptroller. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, kidney symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free (in plain wrapper) (English or Colonial), from THE Manager, Vetarzo Remedies Co., 8, Great Queen Street, Clerkenwell Parish, London, W.C., or of Agents for Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Italy, France, Portugal, Spain, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, China, Japan, Straits Settlements, West Indies, Mexico, Central America, South America, &c.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TRADE MARK. The New Brunswick Lobster Packing Co. Limited. Trade mark registered in Canada, 1906. Each can wrapped round with paper bearing this trade mark.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THE

WASHINGTON LIGHT

is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S

FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON**, Eng.

MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Measure, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BOTH Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE

R. DITMAR,

69, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

IN INDIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS,

Superior CAMP Lamps and Lanterns.

OIL COOKING STOVES,
TABLE GLASS-WARE, CUTLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED ODS,
CROCKERY, ETC.

INSPECTION INVITED.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free on Application.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS & INVALIDS.
A Purely Vegetable Extract
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.

Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., ENG.

AGENTS:—Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ewart Ryrie & Co., Kurrachee.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

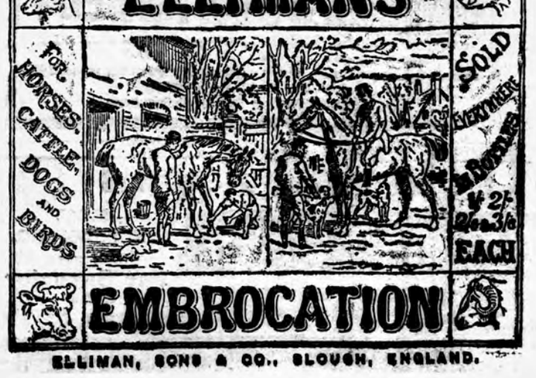
"An ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—F. T. de Jong & Sons.

ELLIMAN'S



EMBROCATION

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

KEEP COOL

AND FREE OF MOSQUITOS
BY THE USE OF THE
JOST FAN.
MODEL 1907 with Paraffine Lamp.
COSTS ONE ANNA
To Work for 24 hours.

It is the only economical and practical
Punkah for the HOME and for the CAMP.

OVER 1,500 SOLD.

PRICE, including New Kerosine Lamps, with 12 months' guarantee,
Rs. 185.
Delivery Free to any Railway Station in India.
CASH OR V.P.P.

Hundreds of Excellent Testimonials.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED,

now undertake to fit these Fans at cheap rates with Flexible Metallic Tubing and a separate

DISCOUNT METER,

which will register the Gas after it has passed the main meter and allow the Gas to be charged at Rs. 4-8-0 per 1,000 cubic feet used by the Fan.

Write for particulars to:—

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING Co., LTD.

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

TRADE MARK.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

We only brand Pucca made goods with our Trade Mark.

THOS. ROBINSON & Co., LD.,

ROCHDALE.

The most successful . . . Flour Mills

WORKING IN INDIA

ARE ON THE

ROBINSON ROLLER MILL SYSTEM.

HIGHEST QUALITY OF

FINE FLOUR, SOOJI & ATTA

IS OBTAINED

BY THE ROBINSON SYSTEM

"The Atta Roller Mill."

Estimates given for complete Plants, Free of Charge.

SOLE AGENTS:

APPLY TO—

MACBETH BROS. & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.

Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our **BIG ART BOOK**, the finest ever published, which is of interest to every rider. This Book contains large handsome Photo Engravings, interesting beautiful country scenes. It describes every detail of the manufacture of a high-grade Bicycle, with all the latest improvements: it shows you the difference between high-class work and cheap construction. You cannot afford to be without it.

WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed ten years, packed and delivered free, on your nearest port, for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest-grade British-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you ride the cycle Ten Days and give it every detail and send you what colours your wheels become binding; how you can make large profits easily—all are fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery." LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

"APENTA" R.D.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Nos. 119 to 126, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by Mr. N. D Mello, at the Steam Press at. "Bombay Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Fleetstreet Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.